UKRAINIAN NEWS
УКРАЇНСЬКІ ВІСТІ

Edmonton, January 20 - February 2, 2011, Vol. LXXXIV №2 Price $1.75

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# Filaret charges Moscow with planning to destroy UOC-KP

(RISU)—Patriarch Filaret on Dec. 30 published a statement in which he stressed that the plan to destroy the UOC-KP "was created in Moscow and proposed by Patriarch Kirill and his subordinates to implement in Ukraine," reports the press service of Ukrainian Orthodox Church of the Kyivan Patriarchate (UOC-KP0.

Patriarch Filaret said that the main role in this respect was given to public authorities. Officials at the regional level as well as sponsors from communities put pressure on pastors and parishes to transfer to the Moscow Patriarchate.

The hierarch believes that further implementation of the plan threatens Ukrainian society. Patriarch Filaret addresses the society and urges the international community not to ignore the violations to human rights of the believers of UOC-KP and to the pressure on this church.

Patriarch Filaret's statements is as follows:

On the eve of the holiday of The Nativity of Christ, one would not wish to talk about unpleasant events, however, the recent developments and increasing pressure on the Kyiv Patriarchate requires the following statement.

With utmost certainty I declare that the Moscow Patriarchate is trying to implement an ambitious plan in Ukraine for the collapse and destruction of the Kyiv Patriarchate.

The plan was created in Moscow by the Patriarch of Moscow Kirill and his subordinates for implementation in Ukraine. The main participants with a large role in this plan are the organs of the local government in Ukraine.

Implementation of this plan started this summer in preparation for the visit of Patriarch Kirill to Ukraine.

During the spring of this year the Patriarch's assistant, Metropolitan Hilarion (Alfyeyev) visited several regions of Ukraine, solely for the purpose of persuading clergy to change their jurisdiction and become a part of the Moscow Patriarchate. By his own admission, Metropolitan Hilarion tried to persuade the Metropolitan of Lviv Andrew, to betray the Kyiv Patriarchate, but the plan failed. Throughout last summer the Kyiv Patriarchate was receiving initial reports that the district level and local government officials as well as the community sponsors were pressuring parish priests to change their allegiance to the Moscow Patriarchate. In the past months, in some dioceses up to 70% of the clergy were subjected to such "interviews". Sadly, all of these events involved representatives of the local authorities, simultaneity and coordination of all these actions indicate that they have the support and directives from their governmental superiors in the Capital city of Kyiv. In Donetsk, the regional administration forced the village council of Kamenka, Telmanovo district to allocate an ancient temple of the Ascension of our Lord to the newly established parish of the Moscow Patriarchate. In October, the provincial government of the Kyiv region secretly, quietly, but promptly, with falsified changes to the Church Constitution, re-registered three parishes of the Kyiv Patriarchate in the city

Cont. on P. 12

Publication Mail Agreement #40007679, paid at Edmonton, Alberta.

We acknowledge the assistance of the Aid to Publishers Program of Canadian Heritage and the Ukrainian Canadian Foundation of Taras Shevchenko..

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## Reaching towards Heaven

*An ice cross symbolically reaches towards Heaven during the water blessing ceremony at the Ukrainian Cultural Hertiage Village which held its annual Feast of Jordan (Epiphany), Jan. 19. For more see page 16 of this issue.*

# More join list of former officials facing charges

**By Maryana Drach**

(RFE/RL)—Yuriy Lutsenko went out on Dec. 26 to walk his dog near his apartment in Kyiv.

Instead, the former Ukrainian interior minister found himself bundled into a car by Ukrainian Security Service officers and taken to jail. He faces charges of abuse of office and embezzling state funds and was today ordered held for two months.

In comments posted on his party website on Dec. 26, Lutsenko called his detention further proof of "the policy of scaring Ukrainian society and political terror against opposition."

Lutsenko is the latest in a growing list of high-level members of the previous government of Prime Minister-turned-opposition leader Yulia Tymoshenko to find themselves in trouble with the law.

The current administration of President Viktor Yanukovych, which is to mark its first year in power in February, says every public servant should be accountable for his or her actions. But opposition and human rights activists say the law is being used randomly to punish or scare opponents of the government.

The highest-profile target of the probes is Tymoshenko herself, charged with abuse of office.

The list also includes former Environment Minister Heorhiy Filipchuk, who's under arrest on charges related to the use of money from the carbon-emission fund, and former Economy Minister Bohdan Danylyshyn, under arrest and accused of squandering public funds.

Yanukovych, in an interview with three Ukrainian television channels aired on Dec. 24, characterized the probes as objective and said Tymoshenko had "every possibility to defend herself."

"I cannot stop these processes and say: 'You should investigate these cases and not these,'" the president added. "No way one should do it. And the head of state does not have such powers."

As an example of judicial objectivity, prosecutors point to a criminal case against the deputy head of the customs office, Viktor Bondar, who was detained on Dec. 24.

However, he has strong links to the old government as well. Bondar is a former transport minister and a former governor of the Dnipropetrovsk region, who ahead of this year's presidential election supported Tymoshenko.

Prosecutor-General Viktor Pshonka told a press briefing in Kyiv on Dec. 24 that in the past year prosecutors have launched cases

Cont. on P. 5

*Yuriy Lutsenko behind bars.*

*Радісних Різдвяних Свят та щасливого Нового Року!*

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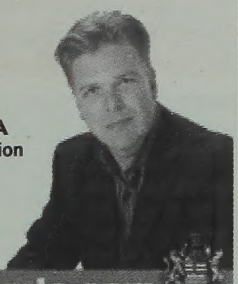

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# Степан Бандера – вже не Герой – прес-служба Президента

(Радіо свобода)–Указ Президента Віктора Ющенка від 20 січня минулого року про присвоєння лідерові Організації українських націоналістів Степанові Бандері звання Героя України рішенням суду визнаний недійсним. Про це12 січня повідомила прес-служба глави держави. Партія «Наша Україна» розцінила це повідомлення як демонстративний тиск на суд.

12 січня і на сайті Президента України було розміщено інформацію про те, що суд визнав недійсним указ Президента про присвоєння провіднику ОУН Степану Бандері звання «Герой України».

«Указ Президента України Віктора Ющенка №46/2010 від 20 січня 2010 року «Про присвоєння С.Бандері звання Герой України» рішенням суду визнаний недійсним», – йшлося у повідомленні прес-служби Президента України.

З часом на сайті глави держави було розміщено пояснення, що, зокрема, йдеться про те, що набуло чинності рішення Донецького окружного адмінсуду, який скасував указ про присвоєння Степану Бандері звання Героя України.

Водночас самого указу Президента України Віктора Януковича щодо позбавлення Бандери звання Героя на офіційному сайті досі немає.

Тим часом у ВАСУ пояснили, що рішення суду про скасування указу щодо Степана Бандери «набуло сили законним чином», але касації розглядатимуться.

На повідомлення прес-служби глави держави відреагували у партії «Наша Україна». Там вважають, що сьогодні влада здійснює демонстративний тиск на суд.

«У найгірших традиціях вірнопідданського малоросійства Адміністрація Президента України вирішила публічно, на своєму сайті прозвітувати Москві про виконання її категоричних вимог – повернення до сталінських підходів у трактуванні історичної ролі лідерів українського визвольного руху», – наголошується в заяві «Нашої України».

Влада, очевидно, розуміє, наголошують у партії, що «її намагання переписати українську історію та принизити, на догоду Москві, народних героїв замовними рішеннями судів не лише налаштовує проти неї українців. Воно не має під собою правової основи... Саме тому, діючи зі властивим їм цинізмом та нахабством, представники влади намагаються вчинити публічний тиск на суддів Вищого адміністративного суду України, прозоро натякаючи своїми заявами на сайті на рішення, яке чекають від українського суду».

Вищий адміністративний суд України переніс засідання у справі за позовом до Президента України про визнання незаконним і скасування указу про присвоєння головнокомандувачу Української Повстанської армії Роману Шухевичу звання Героя України.

12 січня у суді повідомили, що цю справу мала розглядати колегія суддів у складі п'яти осіб. Однак сьогодні на засідання з'явились лише четверо суддів, а один захворів.

У зв'язку з тим, що колегія суддів не змогла бути сьогодні у повному складі, засідання перенесли на 16 лютого.

Позов до Президента щодо скасування указу про присвоєння Шухевичу звання Героя України подав донецький адвокат Володимир Оленцевич.

Звання Героя України головнокомандувачу УПА було присвоєне згідно з указом колишнього Президента України Віктора Ющенка від 12 жовтня 2007 року.

# Депутати Львівщини захищають Бандеру і Шухевича

**Галина Терещук,** *Радіо Свобода*

*Львівські депутати обласної та міської рад сьогодні зібрались на позачергову сесію біля пам'ятника провідникові ОУН Степанові Бандері, 13 січня 2011 року*

Львівські депутати обласної та міської рад 13 січня зібрались на позачергову сесію біля пам'ятника провідникові ОУН Степанові Бандері. Так вони продемонстрували свій протест щодо рішення Донецького суду, яке набуло чинності днем раніше, про скасування звання Героя України провіднику ОУН.

Біля пам'ятника Степанові Бандері у Львові зібрались представники національно-патріотичних сил. У своєму рішенні вони наголосили, що Адміністрація Президента діє на догоду Росії.

«Суди виконують політичні замовлення влади, правоохоронні органи стали головними знаряддями боротьби проти політичної опозиції і основним засобом побудови поліцейської держави, а Адміністрація Президента реанімує в Україні сталінізм», – ідеться в ухвалі.

Депутати наголосили, що для мільйонів українців, попри судові рішення, Бандера і Шухевич залишаться українськими героями. На цьому наголошували Радіо Свобода і звичайні львів'яни:

– Він є герой посмертно і ним буде.

– Бандера і Шухевич були і будуть героями. У мене рідні сиділи у таборах, були репресовані, отримали по 6 і 11 років. Я це пам'ятатиму і мої діти теж.

Місцеві органи влади більший акцент робитимуть на популяризації національних героїв. До назв вулиць Степана Бандери і Романа Шухевича додадуть слова Герой України. За словами депутата Львівської обласної ради Святослав Шеремети, на Львівщині, Івано-Франківщині і Тернопільщині впорядковуватимуть місця поховань українських героїв, вояків УПА, доноситимуть історичну правду про Степана Бандеру і Романа Шухевича, про учасників визвольних змагань.

Тим часом місцеві регіонали проігнорували позачергову сесію обласної ради, назвавши її в оприлюдненій заяві «політичним мітингом». Відтак вони не бачать юридичних підстав скликати позачергове засідання, оскільки Вищий адміністративний суд не ухвалив жодного рішення щодо скасування звання Героя України Степанові Бандері та Романові Шухевичу.

23 червня 2010 року Донецький апеляційний адміністративний суд визнав недійсним указ Президента Віктора Ющенка про надання звання Героя України Степанові Бандері. Касаційну скаргу щодо цього рішення мають розглянути у Вищому адміністративному суді наприкінці березня.

Український поет Ігор Калинець вважає, що діюча влада кинула виклик галичанам, але чи витримають це випробування люди – не наважився спрогнозувати.

«Та влада настільки ворожа до усього українського, що готова йти на все. У що може вилитись опір владі Києва? Важко сказати. Я взагалі скептично ставлюсь до можливостей нашого народу, – зауважує Калинець. – Бо люди втомлені і збиті з пантелику. Але, можливо, терпець увірветься, хочу в це вірити. Я думаю, що треба було б випробувати Львів і наше населення. Якщо йде наступ на все українське, встановлюється тоталітарний режим і криміналітет, то нам слід поставити питання: чи ми достойні проводити Євро-2012, демонструючи демократичність в недемократичній країні?»

Позачергова сесія облради біля пам'ятника Степанові Бандері – незвична для сучасної України форма протесту. Опозиція шукає нові, ненасильницькі форми протистояння із владою у Києві.

# UCC addresses CMHR double speak

UCC National/UkrNews)—Jan. 19, on this the Feast of Jordan by the Julian calendar, the Ukrainian Canadian Congress addressed some of the inaccuracies being reported with regard to the Canadian Museum for Human Rights.

"We are disappointed with both the tone and timing (on Ukrainian Christmas Eve - January 6) of the statement from the Canadian Museum for Human Rights responding to described misconceptions in the media," stated UCC President Paul Grod. "We appreciate the assurances made by Mr. Stuart Murray [CEO of the Museum] at a recent Ukrainian Malanka event in Winnipeg, that the Holodomor genocide will be clearly, distinctly and permanently displayed at the museum. However, let's be clear that there is no permanent zone or gallery planned for Holodomor or Canada's First National Internment Operations. The Holodomor exhibit is slated to be part of a general "Mass Atrocities" zone together with some 50 other incidents or events."

Myth: The Museum has promised a permanent and prominent gallery for the Holodomor that will be a distinct and separate and comparable to other zones such as the Holocaust or Aboriginal zone.

Fact: There is no expressed intention on the part of the Museum to set up a permanent zone dedicated to the Holodomor, or, for that matter, to Canada's first national internment operations. Both topics may be treated as subjects in other galleries but, unlike the Holocaust, or Aboriginal displays, neither will have a distinct gallery or zone. At present, there are only 2 galleries that are permanently assigned as referenced above.

Myth: Content and layout of the Museum has not been finalized.

Fact: In a recently issued Tender for Media and Technology services (dated January 10, 2011), the Museum's content is presented in the scope of services. Furthermore, purchasing commitments are being made on that basis.

Myth: Equating the Holodomor and other genocides to the Holocaust lessens the power and significance of the Holocaust, by characterizing it as just one among many 'nationalist' crimes against ethnic minorities.

Fact: There is significant pedagogical value of having both the Holocaust and the Holodomor displayed equitably and comparably in the museum. As historians such as Timothy Snyder (recent book titled Bloodlands) have noted, the methods that Stalin's Communists first developed in Ukraine and elsewhere in the Soviet Union were in fact the prototypes of Nazi methods of extermination. The Holodomor tells the story of one of the most ruthless dictators in modern history Joseph Stalin. It is an event that is still not widely recognized as a massive criminal undertaking. While the Holodomor may not have been as refined and efficient as the Holocaust in its killing, the result was no less devastating.

The museum should attempt to set out the known facts that point to those who have escaped attention and responsibility for other crimes against humanity. In this respect there can be no clearer modern example than the Ukrainian Holodomor.

Telling the Holodomor story distinctly will ensure that people are informed and can appreciate the brutal nature of crimes perpetrated by Joseph Stalin. It is appalling that people still idolize Stalin, the hammer and sickle as well as other symbols of the Soviet regime which were responsible for mass genocides, crimes against humanity and other massive human rights violations, having claimed the lives of tens of millions of people. Yet the Museum has made no mention of the crimes of communism, the Soviet regime nor those of Joseph Stalin.

"At our December meeting with Mr. Murray, we asked the Museum to issue a statement clarifying that there will in fact be a distinct and permanent zone dedicated to the Holodomor and Canada's First National Internment Operations. To date we have not received any such assurances, only generic statements about inclusiveness," stated Alexandra Chyczij, Chair of UCC's Human Rights Task Force. "The Ukrainian Canadian Congress is committed to seeking fair and equitable treatment for victims of the Holodomor and other crimes of communism whose stories risk being hidden away at this new taxpayer funded museum. We call upon the Museum management to cease all procurement processes that impact the content or layout of the museum until it is publicly presented and vetted through an objective and transparent process, which is serious lacking today."

The Canadian Museum for Human Rights has received over $130 million dollars in subsidies from the federal, provincial and municipal governments and is scheduled to continue to receive at least $22 million in operating funding in perpetuity to be funded by Canadian taxpayers.

# MP calls on gov't to defend human rights in Russia

(UkrNews)—Liberal MP Borys Wrzesnewskyj (Etobicoke Centre) is renewing his call for the Canadian Government, and particularly Foreign Affairs Minister Lawrence Cannon, to make clear to Russian authorities that the campaign of arrests and imprisonments of human and democratic rights activists such as Boris Nemstov must cease, and that the Russian people's constitutional right to democratic assembly must be guaranteed.

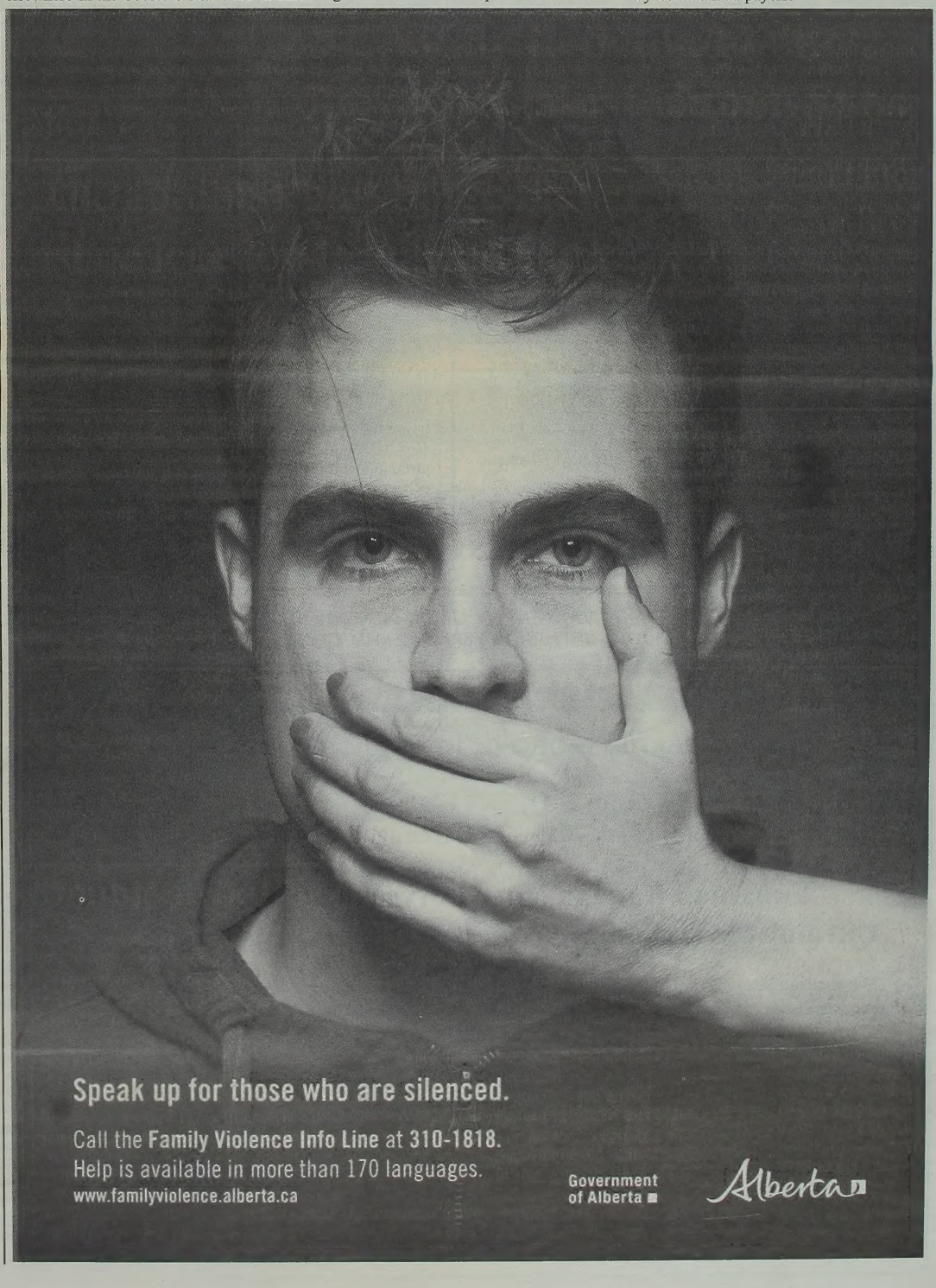
Jan. 2, Nemtsov, leader of the democratic opposition movement Solidarity and Russia's Deputy Prime Minister from 1997-1998, was sentenced to a maximum 15 days imprisonment as allowed under Article 19.3 of the Administrative Offenses Code ("disobeying police"). He was arrested on Dec. 31 and held until Jan. 2 at Tverskoe police station in a 1.5 by 3 metre concrete cell, without a window, bed or mattress.

Also that day, Moscow Judge Olga Borovkova forced Nemtsov to stand for the duration of the four hour trial, disregarding 13 defense eye-witnesses as well as refusing to allow a video of Nemtsov's arrest as evidence.

In a Jan. 5 media release, Wrzesnewskyj, who introduced Nemstov during his participation via Skype at the First Annual Black Ribbon Day Conference at the University of Toronto's Munk Centre in August 2010, commented:

"I was hopeful that the international outcry after Boris Nemtsov's arrest back in September 2010 was enough to persuade Russian authorities to step back from their trampling of democratic rights and their disregard for the right of assembly afforded by the Russian constitution. It appeared that Russian authorities were finally getting the message and were allowing peaceful demonstrations on the 31st of every other month. This latest crackdown certainly reinforces the conclusion that Russia's democratic space is shrinking fast and Putin's Russia is well on its way towards a new dictatorship."

Other opposition leaders and activists sentenced in connection with the rally on Triumfalnaya Square include: Ilya Yashin of Solidarity (5 days), Kirill Manulin of Another Russia (8 days), Konstantin Kosyakin of Left Front (10 days), and Eduard Limonov of Another Russia (15 days). All of them spent New Year's in police detention. In all, 68 people were arrested at the rally in Moscow and more than 50 people at a similar opposition rally in St. Petersburg.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# У Києві закривають музей Української революції

**Марко Василів,** *Радіо Свобода*

В Україні почали закривати музейні установи, завданням яких було розповідати про національну історію та зберігати безцінні експонати часів визвольних змагань. У перші дні нового року стало відомо про те, що розпочалася ліквідація київського музею Української революції 1917-1921 років, відомого ще як музей УНР.

Як повідомив Радіо Свобода директор цього музею Олександр Кучерук, ліквідація музею Української революції пов'язана із закриттям Інституту національної пам'яті.

«Музей не був окремою юридичною особою, – зазначив Олександ Кучерук. – Він – складова частина Інституту національної пам'яті і діяв у рамках відділу виставкової та музейної діяльності. Тому закрили Інститут – відповідно закрили і його відділ».

Сьогодні у музеї працює ліквідаційна комісія. Вона завершить свою роботу до 15 лютого.

Однак не може не турбувати питання про те, що ж після закриття музею станеться із експонатами музею. Адже тут знаходяться реліквії часів УНР, серед яких оригінальні фотографії Голови Директорії УНР Симона Петлюри, трьох прем'єр-міністрів уряду УНР, особисті речі генерала Армії УНР Миколи Капустянського, оригінал роздруку IV Універсалу Центральної Ради та інші безцінні для національної історії предмети.

За словами Олександра Кучерука, усі експонати, документи з музею будуть передані для тимчасового використання Фундації імені Ольжича.

«Вони там не пропадуть, – запевняє директор музею. – Але зникне такий цікавий об'єкт як музей Української Народної Республіки. Для того, щоб він існував, треба сплачувати оренду, зарплату співробітникам, телефонні рахунки».

До слова, у музеї досі працювало четверо осіб. Усі витрати на його утримання (з телефонами і прибиральницями) не перевищували суму в розмірі 20 тисяч гривень. Саме стільки зекономить нова влада, зачинивши єдиний в Україні музей, експозиції якого розповідали про часи Української Народної Республіки.

На закритті музею зекономлять 20 тисяч гривень

Директор музею розповів, що після оприлюднення указу Президента України про адмінреформу, а відтак і ліквідацію Інституту національної пам'яті, він звернувся із проханням до київської влади, щоб та взяла музей на свій баланс. Однак в управлінні культури КМДА лише розвели руками. Бюджет на 2011 рік вже встигли розписати. І коштів на утримання музею там не передбачено.

«Щоб музей УНР діяв і надалі – потрібне політичне рішення,» – переконаний Олександр Кучерук.

Очевидно, що політичне рішення потрібне не лише щодо музею Української революції. Адже у підпорядкуванні Інституту національної пам'яті перебувають ще три музейні установи – Національний музей «Меморіал пам'яті жертв голодоморів в Україні», Національний історико-меморіальний заповідник «Бабин Яр» та Національний історико-меморіальний заповідник «Биківнянські могили».

# КУДОК засуджує закриття Музею УНР

## Відкритий лист до Президента України

Українська діяспора завжди раділа успіхам Українського народу і плекала історичну пам'ять його у боротьбі за визволення та створення своєї держави. Першою ластівкою весни національно-державного відродження Українського Народу було створення Української Центральної Ради 1917 року, а завершенням було Проголошення Української Самостійної Соборної Держави в січні 1918 року. Це був Акт, який підняв Український народ з колін і поставив його у світове товариство вільних народів.

Ті ключеві події державотворення Українського Народу були гідно відзначені 22 січня 2009 року відкриттям Музею Української Народної Республіки у будинку Центральної Ради (Будинок Вчителя на Володимирській в місті Києві), де грядучі покоління могли б побачити на документах стежки, які вели їхніх батьків до особистої та національної суверенності, зокрема, оригіналів 4-го універсалу Центральної Ради про проголошення державної незалежності УНР та Акту Злуки 22 січня 1919 року.

Отож, рішення ліквідувати Музей УНР сприймається як черговий крок назад в сторону фальсифікації і глузування в питаннях історичного опору і перемоги українського народу над царським і комуністичним колоніальним гнобленням. Закриття Музею УНР як підрозділу Українського інституту національної пам'яті, іде в парі з ліквідацією самого УІНП указом президента Януковича №1085/2010.

Але до Інституту національної пам'яті були підпорядковані теж: Національний музей "Меморіал пам'яті жертв голодоморів в Україні", Національний історико-меморіальний заповідник "Бабин Яр", Національний історико-меморіальний заповідник "Биківнянські могили". Чи ця сама доля чекає і ці національні скарбниці? Не сміємо допустити таких знущань. Ми глибоко переконані, що метою є відновлення фальшивої історії, яка сприятиме поверненню русифікації, що доведе до відновлення де-факто контролю Росії над українським суспільством.

Пане Президенте, ліквідацією Українського інституту національної пам'яті і закриттям Музею УНР та небезпеки закриття споріднених національних скарбниць включно з Національним музеєм-меморіалом жертв окупаційних режимів "Тюрма на Лонцького" Ви зневажаєте національну гідність Українського Народу забираючи від нього серцевину його історичного розвитку. Це рішення не гідне президента України.

Український народ на рідній землі і в діаспорі, долею розкинений по цілому світі, відстоюючи своє історичне право на самобуття не може погодитись з таким рішенням! Отож, ми, приєднуємось до українських громадян на всій території України, які протестують, щоб засудити рішення про ліквідацію Українського інституту національної пам'яті і закриття Музею УНР.

**Конференція Українських Державницьких Організацій Канади**

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***молоді в Канаді (СУМ)***
***Микола Кошик, голова,***
***Товариство Кол. Вояків УПА***

## У Луганській області можуть закрити єдуни школу з українським навчанням

**Андрій Кузнецо,** *Радіо Свобода*

Єдину повністю українську школу можуть закрити у місті Лисичанськ Луганської області. Батьки учнів стурбовані такими заявами керівництва міста і вже написали меру Лисичанська колективного листа із проханням не закривати школи. Натомість у міськвиконкомі кажуть: школа малокомплектна, а на утримання будівлі та зарплату вчителям у бюджеті бракує коштів.

Школа №3 у Лисичанську існує з 1936 року. Це єдина повна загальноосвітня школа з українською мовою навчання у місті. Про можливість її закриття заявив мер Лисичанська Сергій Дунаєв, під час виступу на місцевому телебаченні.

Жителька Лисичанська Олена Ремигайло дуже занепокоєна інформацією про можливе закриття школи. Її дитині вчитися ще два роки і вона не хоче змінювати навчальний заклад.

«Вона одна у нас така школа – українська. За місцем проживання нам дуже зручно. Подобається мені й педагогічний склад. А в майбутньому вчитися, працювати, документи і все українською. Та й в Україні ж живемо. Хотіли краще знати мову», – каже Олена Ремигайло.

Батьки написали колективного листа меру Дунаєву з проханням не закривати школу. Проте, у міськвиконкомі запевняють, що рішення про закриття української школи ще не ухвалено, це питання розглядатиме спеціальна комісія. Утім, як зазначив Радіо Свобода співробітник прес-служби Лисичанської мерії Микита Бондарев, витрати міського бюджету у цьому році зменшено на 6 мільйонів гривень, а оскільки у Києві вирішили зекономити на освіті та культурі, то відповідну оптимізацію доводиться робити й на місцях.

«Теоретично у школі може навчатися 500 чоловік, але зараз у ній вчиться лише 167 учнів. Це єдина повна середня школа у місті, яка в цьому році не набрала ні 10, ні 11 клас. Те, що люди б'ють тривогу – це для них зрозуміло, але у нас є бюджет, є цифри, є факти», – зазначає Микита Бондарев.

Також у прес-службі зауважили, що у Лисичанську є й інші українські школи, діти у них можуть навчатися українською мовою до дев'ятого класу. Батьки ж звертають увагу на віддаленість інших шкіл. Найбільш проблематичним закриття виявиться для дітей з обмеженими фізичними можливостями.

Подробиці про можливу ліквідацію української школи у Лисичанську голові комісії Луганської облради з питань освіти, депутату від Партії Регіонів Валерію Філіпову поки не відомі. Однак, він запевняє, що на Луганщині 60 % шкіл мають українську мову викладання.

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## Україна і Канада очима студентів
## Ukraine & Canada as Witnessed by Students

Презентації студентів Програми обміну між Львівським і Альбертським університетами (Михайло Лаврис, Мар'яна Гнатишин, Сюзанна Лин, Джордан Вінсент)

Програма існує в Альбертському університеті з 2006 р. завдяки зусиллям Канадського інституту українських студій. Ласкаво запрошуємо до участи в круглому столі. Дізнайтеся про враження студентів та можливості навчання за кордоном. Отримані кошти підуть на заснування вічного фонду для цілей Програми обмінів.

**Вхід: 25 дол. Студентам вхід вільний. Чай, кава, перекуска.**

# More join list of former officials facing charges

**Cont. from P. 1**

against 18 current and former high-level officials accused of causing damages to state coffers of 17 billion hryvnias (around $2.1 billion) and 380 million euros ($500 million).

Pshonka said each public servant was equal before the law and, addressing the current government, said: "If you are going to treat budget funds as easily as your predecessors — you will be questioned by the same investigators in the same offices and will sit in the same detention centers as officials of the ex-government.... Do not touch the money of the state!"

But critics say the investigations are politically motivated, and add that the timing of the crackdown has been chosen for maximum impact.

Tymoshenko was questioned three times, arriving at the prosecutor's office on occasion directly from the hospital where her husband had just undergone heart surgery.

President Viktor Yanukovych says he has no role in the charges. Korniychuk, the former deputy justice minister, was detained in Kyiv on the day his daughter was born. And former Interior Minister Lutsenko learned about the charges against him on Dec. 13, one day before his birthday.

According to the influential Kyiv weekly "Dzerkalo tyzhnya," this is not a coincidence, but a sign that the current authorities want to make it as painful as possible for their opponents.

Tymoshenko says she believes that the current authorities are trying to prevent her from running for office again. Coming out of the prosecutor's office in Kyiv on Dec. 24, she called the criminal investigations against her and her supporters "the revenge of the mafia."

"They are tasked with terrorizing our team and our family, me personally every day," Tymoshenko said. "I think that they understand that they have limited time. According to our information, they want to put all opposition into prison before the parliamentary elections."

Political experts in Ukraine doubt Tymoshenko — who has been ordered not to leave Kyiv — will be arrested herself, since this could boost her popularity ahead of parliamentary elections due in 2012.

But even a possible suspended sentence could affect the opposition leader's political career, since it would prevent her from running for office.

"If she gets, for instance, a five-year suspended sentence, then after this term she becomes a citizen with full rights," says Oleksandr Chernenko, chairman of the Voters' Committee of Ukraine. "Before the end of the term, if the court does not change the verdict, a person has limited rights, irrespective of whether one is imprisoned or not."

Ukrainian analysts tell RFE/RL that the government is trying to boost its anticorruption credentials and divert attention away from unpopular initiatives, such as raising gas tariffs and an upcoming rise in the retirement age.

Ukraine ranks 134th out 178 countries in Transparency International's Corruption Perception Index this year, alongside Nigeria and Zimbabwe.

Human rights activists say they also doubt that current authorities are sincerely aiming to stop graft.

The Ukrainian Helsinki Human Rights and Kharkiv Human Rights Group issued a joint statement calling on the government to end "selective" criminal prosecutions. They say that due to recent legislative changes, judges have become more dependent on politicians.

In a statement, prominent Ukrainian human rights activists Volodymyr Yavorsky and Yevhen Zakharov said: "The prosecutor-general stated immediately after his appointment that he would implement any order of the president. A member of the [ruling] Party of the Regions has been appointed head of the High Court on Civil and Criminal Cases, while his deputy is the prosecutor-general's brother.

"All of this gives rise to well-founded doubts that the court proceedings in these political cases will be run in keeping with the standards of the right to a fair trial."

Other critics in Ukraine suggest that the recent campaign against former officials is diverting attention away from recent cases where allies of the president have been installed in prominent positions.

# U.S., E. U.concerned over politicization of legal system

(Interfax-Ukraine/RFE/RL)—Washington is concerned about the politicization of the legal system in Ukraine, U.S. Deputy Assistant Secretary for Democracy, Human Rights and Labor Thomas Melia has said.

"We are concerned about the politicization of the legal system, which is indeed happening. Ukraine is a complicated country, a country we would like to be good friends with, but the rapprochement with Ukraine is rather complicated by several trends that we can see," he told reporters in Brussels on Jan. 19 on his way to Kyiv.

In particular, commenting on the criminal case against former Prime Minister Yulia Tymoshenko, the deputy assistant secretary of state said that the name of the politician is not important, it's the general trend of the prosecution of former government officials, who are now in opposition, that matters.

This raises the question of whether the legal system is indeed controlled by political processes, he said. According to the official, it is not so important whether it concerns Tymoshenko or not, compared to the general context of the events in Ukraine. He said that all this affects relations between the United States and Ukraine.

Commenting on the granting of political asylum by the Czech Republic to former Ukrainian Economy Minister Bohdan Danylyshyn and the possible isolation of the Ukrainian authorities in this connection, the deputy assistant secretary said that the United States is a long way from holding discussions about the isolation of the Ukrainian government. However, the Czech government's decision should be a signal showing how Europe and the international community views these processes, he said, noting that existing problems would be discussed during his visit to Ukraine.

Earlier senior European Union official has warned Ukraine not to use criminal law for political ends, a seeming reference to the prosecution of former Prime Minister Yulia Tymoshenko.

Tymoshenko has been charged with abuse of office during her time as premier from 2007-10.

"In the 21st century, democratic authority cannot be sustained without an independent judiciary and media. It is a question of moral leadership," EU Enlargement Commissioner Stefan Fuele, speaking after talks with Yanukovych in Kyiv, Jan. 11, said. "I would therefore like to recall the need to ensure that criminal law is not used for political ends and that the principles of a fair, impartial, and independent legal process are fully respected."

Ukraine and the EU are negotiating an association agreement, including a free-trade zone.


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Editor and Publisher: Marco Levytsky
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*Ukrainian News* is published bi-weekly by *Edmonton Lasergraphics, A Division of Canadian Cryptics Ltd.* Yearly subscription $40.00.
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We acknowledge the financial support of the Government of Canada through the Canada Periodical Fund (CPF) for our publishing activities and the Ukrainian Canadian Foundation of Taras Shevchenko.

Canada

# John Demjanjuk — the universal scapegoat

The John Demjanjuk saga has taken on absurd Kafkaesque dimensions.

A survivor of Soviet Russia's genocidal Holodomor, conscripted into the Soviet Red Army then captured by Nazi Germany and subjected to appalling conditions of starvation in a Prisoner of War Camp, Demjanjuk was, some 30 years later, falsely accused of being the notorious prison guard "Ivan the Terrible" by the U.S. witch-hunting Office of Special Investigations, which fraudulently withheld evidence that would clear him from his defence attorneys.

He was stripped of his U.S. citizenship in 1981 and extradited to Israel, where he was found guilty and sentenced to death in 1988, only to have the conviction overturned five years later as a case of mistaken identity by the Israeli Supreme Court.

The 90-year-old former Ohio autoworker is already being tried in Germany — the country that gave the world Adolph Hitler and the Holocaust — on 28,060 counts of being an accessory to murder while serving as a guard at the Nazis' Sobibor death camp.

Now Spain — another former fascist state — has jumped into the fray and wants to try Demjanjuk on charges of being an accessory to genocide and crimes against humanity. Spanish Judge Ismael Moreno has accused Demjanjuk of working at the Nazi concentration camp in Flossenbuerg in Bavaria in southern Germany, where Moreno says 155 Spaniards were held, 60 of whom died.

Germany, which democratically elected Hitler in 1933, and is thus responsible for the Holocaust, has been loath to prosecute its own native-born war criminals in the past. Now it's too late because Germany recently passed a statute of limitations law on the prosecution of its own war criminals. Neither will that country allow its citizens to be extradited to any other country to face war crimes charges.

Quite ironically, the Ukrainophobic Simon Wiesenthal Center in its most recent report, which covers the period from April 2009 to March 2010, gave top marks to Germany — the first time any country besides the U.S. has been given an "A" grade for prosecuting suspected Nazi war criminals. All because it has found itself an innocent "subhuman" Ukrainian scapegoat to crucify, while letting its own real war criminals go free.

Incidentally, the director of the Wiesenthal Center's Israel office, Efraim Zuroff, called Canada's efforts "a terrible failure" for "not extraditing former Nazis even after stripping them of citizenship" according to an Associated Press report. Obviously Zuroff has no idea what the word "extradite" means since none of the people in question were ever charged – let alone – convicted of any crimes, nor were any of them Nazis. Extradition means to deport someone who is charged with crimes in another country to face justice. Whenever war criminals were actually charged in another country, as was the case with Jacob Luitjens, Canada did extradite them. Not so with Germany. Another country that won't extradite its own citizens to face war crimes charges is Israel. Take the case of Salomon Morel, the 1945 commandant of the infamous Communist Zgoda in Poland. It is estimated that close to 2,000 inmates died there and that torture and abuse of prisoners were chronic. He indicted by Poland in1998, but Israel refused to extradite him.

Spain, for its part, has granted an amnesty to all the fascist war criminals who committed countless crimes against humanity during the 1936-1939 Civil War and the 1939-1976 dictatorship of Francisco Franco. One judge, Baltasar Garzón, who in 2008 launched an investigation into these crimes against humanity found himself suspended from his duties, while the Supreme Court tries him on charges of distorting the law by opening the investigation into crimes against humanity carried out by the Franco regime in the first place.

So here we have it. Countries like Germany and Spain cover up their own Nazi and Fascist crimes against humanity while ganging up on an innocent 90-year-old victim of such crimes and a convenient universal scapegoat.

It's high times these hypocritical states — who claim to be civilized western democracies — came to grips with their own criminal pasts and atoned for their sins instead of persecuting innocent scapegoats.

# Canada has it right

**By Oksana Bashuk Hepburn**

Despite losing the cold war some 20 years ago, Russia is determined to regain super -power status without concessions to a new world order. The policy issue for Canada and others is this: how far to tolerate Russia's aggression in the name of good relations? And: will it change, if criminal behaviour is accommodated?

Russia's lawlessness is evident. It invades sovereign territory, issues passports to citizens of other states and fails to honour agreements to withdraw troops. It ranks in the top ten percent of the world's most corrupt states; the only G-20 country with such a distinction. There's mischief making in Transdnistria, cyber attack on Estonia, interference in the Kyrgyz Republic's internal affairs. Relations with neighbours are consistently confrontational. It even uses orthodoxy to spread 19-century pan-Russianism world-wide.

The state, under President Dmitri Medvedev and Prime Minister Vladimir Putin, controls virtually all aspects of domestic affairs. Political opposition in the Duma, parliament is stifled. Much of the media serves its oligarch — read government — owners. Insubordinate journalists are murdered; the leading independent paper *Novaya Gazeta* lost five including Anna Politkovskaya; three others have been killed in the last few weeks.

Business shenanigans are legion, best exemplified by the lengthy incarceration of Mikhail Khodorkovsky, Russia's former energy tsar. Most of Russia's wealth is controlled by oligarchs favouring the state those who do not, like Boris Berezovsky, must flee.

And matters are getting worse. Liberties at home are declining and aggression towards neighbours is rising as Russia, once again, pursues its 19th century imperialist doctrine of Tsar Nicholas I "autocracy, orthodoxy and nationalism".

Yet, Russia is accommodated by Western powers.

Following the West's Cold War victory which liberated some 500 million people and 15 states plus the satellites, from the concentration camp that was the Soviet Union, Russia was in no better position to negotiate terms that post-war Germany. Yet, some — Stalin's moniker for Western apologists of the USSR had been "useful idiots" — lobbied hard to stop the "humiliation" of Russia and blessing its unilateral claim to a new "near abroad" empire. To this end Ukraine and Kazakhstan were threatened with aid withdrawal if exclusive control of the Soviet nuclear arsenal were denied Russia. And when NATO membership support was nearing 70% in Ukraine, Western democracies sided with Russia's *nyet* rather than admit the largest European country — a fledgling democracy aiming to embrace the West — into its fold. The pattern persists: there was tepid consternation rather than outrage as Putin threatened Ukraine and Georgia with nuclear annihilation were NATO membership to be granted.

Russia appeasement is alive and well as short-term interests get in the way of principles and strategic goals. This gets France technology transfer contracts for Russia's naval fleet enlargement. Germany's Angela Merkel — with roots in East Germany where Putin served as a KGB operative, speaks Russian at official bilateral meetings and works hard to be on the right side of Russia's energy policies. The United States may have a new START agreement, open bases in Kyrgyzstan, and co-operation in dealing with Iran's nuclear threat but at what price?

Meanwhile, Russia's strategic goals are gaining ground. It is expanding its hegemony in the neighbourhood; participating in Europe's security deliberations; increasing control of global waters; seeking trade access via WTO membership; and demanding respect while expanding its criminal empire. Cold War victors applaud — *da, da kharasho* — and throw in the Winter Olympics and the World Cup into the bargain.

Historian Eerik-Niiles Kross reminds how George Smiley (John le Carre's fictional character in his Cold War novels) was fond of saying that "bargaining with the Russians tends to result in giving away the Crown Jewels in return for chicken feed."

Ukraine is a particularly fine gem. The largest country in Europe, with outstanding assets — agriculture, metallurgy, aerospace, with considerable Europe reach via river networks and into the Mediterranean and the Atlantic through the Black Sea, it is key to *yedynyj ruskyj mir*, the one Russian world, as its current rhetoric has it.

Pro-Russia President Viktor Yanukovych leads the charge there while the West, in deference to Russia, throws the proverbial pearl to the pigs. From an impressive near 90% support for independence from Russia-dominated USSR in 1991, Ukraine reverted to a narrow pro-Russia presidential victory in 2010. Unquestionably Russia was guiding developments there; buying Western hearts and minds, by besmirching its state politics, claiming "Ukraine fatigue" and "political instability" to ensure the results it wanted. Instead of mounting robust fights, the West caved and Ukraine is, for the time being, sliding back into Russia's sphere of influence.

The West's Russo-centric optic is historic and due, in part, to ignorance of the Slavic world. Canada's historian Margaret MacDonald underscores this in her "1919: The Versailles Treaty" as Woodrow Wilson and Lloyd George split Ukraine between Poland and Russia and nearly a century later as the USSR collapses President George Bush I admonishes Ukraine for breaking with Russia! Current opinion-leaders chatter about "Russia's Crimea", dismissing Tartar autochthons and proposing their return to the butchers who nearly annihilated these people. Similarly, centuries of Ukraine's incessant struggles for independence are dismissed as "300 years of Russian rule" thus legitimizing the hope of the tsarist doctrine: Ukraine never was, is not now and never shall be and playing into Putin's hand.

Pro-Russia thinking is evident globally. Despite its lawlessness it is a bone fide member of the G-8, G- 20: it is courted by NATO. And, if Christopher Westdal's writings are indicative, more Russia accommodation is in the works. "Make no mistake" he says "new boundaries of Europe and Russia will be drawn... the Caucasus are not European …neither is Ukraine European — enough." And, if history is a measure, the West just may allow Russia to prevail.

The 'accommodate, appease and abstain from judging Russia by Western standards supporters' hail Russo-centrism as homage due a former power while its energy-dollars and sheer size intimidate the faint-hearted into dismissing its bloody past, ongoing criminality and the potential threat to themselves: make no mistake, Putin is counting on that because he said recently "Russia is a winner." It is therefore chilling that the West may bargain away yet another crown jewe l— NATO's Western self-determination — in return for cooperation in Afghanistan and Iran. Mere chicken feed? Delusionary trust? Or both?

A good predictor of future behaviour is past performance. The United States and Canada, for instance, should continue to have good relations given some 200 years of peace and prosperity. The future in Russia's neighbourhood and the rest of the world will be turbulent unless pressured to change. In the last century it invaded the Baltic States, Poland, Hungary, Czechoslovakia and Georgia. There is mischief making in Armenia and Transdnistria, cyber attack on Estonia, interference in Kyrgyz Republic. Gratuitous butchery in Chechnya contrasts sharply to the way Canada, for example, handled Quebec's independence aspirations.

Russia's aggression calls for deterrents rather than rewards. Yet in April, Presidents Obama and Medvedev signed the New START Treaty to reduce nuclear power of both countries. Some fear it will ensure the U.S. nuclear arsenal cannot overwhelm Russia's and Foreign Minister, Sergei Lavrov said Russia reserves the right to drop out of the pact if it believes U.S. missile defence plans for Europe threaten its security.

In this uncertain world, Canada is doing its part. During the recent visit to Ukraine, Prime Minister Stephen Harper drew heavily on Canada's foreign policy pillars: security within a stable global framework and projection of Canadian values. He spoke in Kyiv but his words were heard in Moscow and around the world. He called for the rule of law, respect for human rights and the importance of free media. He paid homage to victims of both Nazi and Communist regimes in this blood-soaked land with the message that admission of past atrocities is a deterrent to future genocides. His performance was statesman like, in the best Canadian tradition, and one which virtually all Canadians are proud to support. It surprises that some would have him — Canada — silenced because such positions are "tailored to suit…Russia-phobe diaspora voting blocks in Canada." More. Dismissing Canada's concerns regarding Russia's territorial claims in the Arctic, as being "equivalent to bald men arguing over a comb" is perplexing given the suspected massive oil and gas reserves in the Arctic and Russia's enhancement of its navy capacity by some 50 vessels and the new military budget by $650 billion.

Of course having Russia closer to Canada, NATO, and other Western democracies is desirable and current convergences would be good news were they accompanied with democratization. The reality is different. Russia glorifies its bloody imperial and Soviet past and shows little progress in becoming a rule of law state. It remains a repeat offender, a danger the West dismisses at its peril.

*Oksana Bashuk Hepburn was the President, Canada*Ukraine Relations Inc. and senior policy adviser for the Government of Canada.*

# Ukrainian minority faces nightmare in Russia

**By Askold S. Lozynskyj**

The Union of Ukrainians of Russia (UUR) is the central coordinating organization for the Ukrainian ethnic minority in the Russian Federation (RF). It was formed in1992 and registered with the Ministry of Justice of the RF in 1994.

Its nightmare began on July 22, 2009, when the Russian Ministry of Justice noticed it for an audit. The audit lasted almost three weeks. The findings were minor and ministerial in nature, updating its list of members, adding certain provisions to its by-laws in order to comply with the Russian statute and the like. Upon receipt of the findings the UUR's Executive convened a meeting on Sept. 12, 2009, passed what it deemed to be the necessary motions, and began the process of updating its membership lists, including deleting inactive members. In the meantime the Ministry notified the UUR that pending correction of the defects, its activities were suspended until May 2, 2010. Twice, once in December 2009 and then again in March 2010, the UUR wrote to the Ministry refuting some of the allegations and advising that it had cured the defects which needed correction. The Ministry did not respond.

On Dec.10, 2010 the Russian government brought an action in the Supreme Court of the RF to liquidate the UUR. The complaint referenced Russian law and repeated five allegations from the audit findings, specifically, that its list of members included an autonomous non-commercial organization which could not be its member since it was autonomous, that the list of members itself was not well documented, that its qualified members do not operate in more than half the regions of the RF as required since it's an All-Russian public association, that its by-laws do not specifically provide for the election of its governing body by a qualifying majority and that while the law allows for members who are foreign citizens, they must be lawfully on the territory of the RF, yet the UUR's by-laws do not include that restriction. Interestingly enough, there were no allegations that the UUR included actual members who were foreign citizens.

The complaint acknowledged receipt of the two responses from UUR but rejected them as insufficient. The government then alleged that the UUR's meeting of Sept. 12, 2009 was not conducted in accordance with administrative regulations in that the members present at such meeting as well as information on the voting results were not disclosed. The government deemed it impossible to determine the validity of the action taken.

Additionally, the government stated that the UUR had violated its suspension because its co-chair appeared on "Radio Liberty" on Jan. 4, 2010 and on a television program entitled "Freedom of Thought" on April 27, 2010. Finally, the government alleged that in connection with this matter, the Ministry had forwarded a notice to the UUR on Nov. 11, 2010, which notice was returned with the note "addressee vacated". Thus, the government alleged, the UUR failed to notify the appropriate authorities of its change of address which was yet another violation.

The government requested a court order liquidating the UUR based on "repeated and gross violations" and "failure to cure the violations within the time period imposed."

Assuming "arguendo" the accuracy of all factual allegations in the complaint, the violations/defects alleged were minor by any democratic measure and, essentially of a ministerial nature. Furthermore, no allegations were made that the violations were of a repeated nature or that these violations persisted despite previous admonishments. No allegations were made of prior audits, similar findings and failure to comply. Still, the government concluded that the violations alleged were both "repeated and gross". For dissolution the Russian law requires "repeated or gross."

Despite the absence of a "prima facie" case the government's confidence borders on arrogance. The Supreme Court of the RF is expected to rubberstamp the government's position. Exposure of the judicial system in Russia as an instrument of government politics does not seem to trouble the existing powers in Russia. This matter is scheduled to be heard by the court on Jan. 31.

Over the last few years a pattern has emerged in the RF – an unrelenting war against perceived enemies of the state, including ethnic communities not kowtowing to government pressure and the executive branch exploiting the legislative and judicial to implement its policies. Ukrainians in Russia have felt this pressure. Murders of Ukrainian activists remain unsolved. A Ukrainian language class at a Moscow public lyceum has been discontinued and very recently a Moscow library of Ukrainian literature was ransacked, shut, reopened, then ransacked and its head librarian assaulted.

The reference in the complaint to the organization's co-chair appearance on radio and television ("Radio Liberty" and "Freedom of thought") violating the organization's suspension, hints at the government's political motivation. The appearances had nothing to do with the pending proceeding. Regardless of his position, the subject individual is also a human being possessed with the right of freedom of speech protected under international law, Russia's treaties, covenants and its own Constitution, irrespective of any administrative suspension.

In November of 2010, following an almost identical pattern of proceedings, the Russian government "persuaded" the Russian Supreme Court to liquidate another All Russian Ukrainian organization, the Federal National Cultural Autonomy of Ukrainians in Russia. Subsequently, Russia's Foreign Minister Lavrov acknowledged that the liquidation was the result of political activity.

During Russia's last presidential election process in 2008, the OSCE was restricted in the allotment of election observers. The OSCE refused to participate. Then President Putin admonished the OSCE not to "teach" Russia. Lavrov, foreign minister then and now, said that no self-respecting country would bow to "ultimatums" set by the OSCE. President Putin concluded his admonishment to the OSCE with the words, "Let them teach their wives to make cabbage soup!"

# The 8th Annual Ukrainian Best & Worst List

**By Oksana Bashuk Hepburn**

Almost everyone has a favourite list this time of year — best movies, books, persons of the year. For the 8th year, here is my Best and Worst list comprising governments, individuals, publications and organizations which had an impact—for better or for worst—on the global Ukrainian community in 2009.

**10 Best**

1. Ukraine's Kyiv Appellate Court — for finding Joseph Stalin, Vyacheslav Molotov, Lazar Kaganovich, Pavlo Postishev, Stanislav Kosior, Vlas Chubar, and Mendel Khatajevych responsible for Holodomor, the genocide starvation of some 10 million Ukrainians, and then President Viktor Yushchenko for calling for the creation of an international tribunal on Communist crimes.

2. Canada's Prime Minister Stephen Harper — for showing Western states how to deal with Ukraine's threatened democracy; raise trade issues without compromising democratic values.

3. Independent-minded Ukrainian journalists — for ongoing resistance to pressures undermining objective reporting, in particular their decision to boycott Mychailo Checherov, Party of Regions, for lying about its members beating-up four opposition deputies in parliament; and Reporters Without Borders — for monitoring and warning against the decline.

4. FOX media and Glen Beck — for global exposure of atrocities committed by Communist regimes including Holodomor, in the series *Holocaust: Live Free or Die*.

5. President Viktor Yanukovych — for reversing his position on Holodomor by partially reinstating the information on the president's website in response to citizen's pressure; a good sign in a democratic leader.

6. Patriarch Filaret, Ukrainian Orthodox Church, Kyiv Patriarchy — for mounting a robust 2010 anniversary of Christianity celebration as an antidote to the state's Moscow Patriarch-adhering-orthodox-only event with Russia's religious and political hierarchy in attendance.

7. Vera Fermiga — for using her considerable global vantage point as an Academy Award nominee actor to cheer her Ukrainian roots.

8. Rev. Dr. Borys Gudziak, Rector, Ukrainian Catholic University, Lviv — for documenting the state's intervention in the right of assembly creating a worldwide reaction to limitations on freedoms imposed by the government.

9. Commentators like Evhen Sverstiuk, Alexander Motyl and Askold Lozynsky — for providing opinion leadership on important yet underexposed issues vital to Ukraine as well as global peace and security.

10. Timothy Snyder, Yale University historian — for shedding much needed light on the horrific toll of WWII in Ukraine and the gargantuan evils of two dictators equally responsible for the crimes, in his book "Bloodlands: Between Hitler and Stalin".

**10 Worst**

1. Patriotic' Ukrainians — for failing to deliver a pro-West president by denying Yulia Tymoshenko the 5% needed to beat pro-Russia's Victor Yanukovych in particular members of President Viktor Yushchenko's Our Ukraine party, women voters, and the so-called "elite" including writer Oksana Zabushko who wasted her vote and served as an example for others by voting for no one".

2. Ex-president Viktor Yushchenko for ensuring the elections of a pro-Russia president by endorsing Constitutional changes three days before the vote; urging voters to invalidate their ballots by voting "for no one"; and relentlessly undermining the pro-West contender Yulia Tymoshenko including calling her "the worst mistake of my presidency".

3. Kharkiv Agreement — for legitimizing a pro-Russia rather than a what-is-best-for-Ukraine option including the 25 year extension of Russia's Black Sea Fleet and dropping NATO membership consideration.

4. DmitriyTabachnik, Minister of Education, Science and Sport — for reverting to blunt Sovietique governance minimizing Soviet abuses; dismissing Galicians as being non-Ukrainians; changing history texts to favour Russia's world view.

5. President Viktor Yanukhovych — for failing to dismiss anti-Ukrainian ministers who openly spread discord among citizens, act as the fifth column for Russia, and humiliate Ukraine globally.

6. Moscow's Patriarch Kirill — for 'bad guest in Ukraine behaviour' by mixing politics and religion, preaching reunification of Ukraine with Russia, and demanding a name change to Hetman Ivan Mazepa (anathema to Russia's past and current tsars) Street .

7. Western states, in particular France and Germany — for consistent refusal to bring Ukraine, the largest European country, closer to the West via NATO and EU thus granting carte blanche to Russia hegemony in the neighbourhood, a tenet central to its "one Russia world".

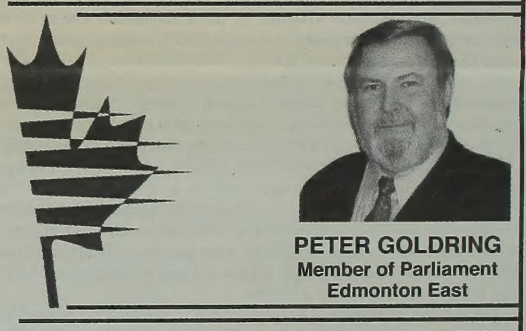
8. Michael Ignatieff, Canada's leader of the Opposition — for ongoing faux pas with the Ukrainian Canadian electorate starting with slurs in his little book followed by an inadequate apology; a no-show at their half-million attendance festival; and ignoring his self-appointed adviser on emerging democracies, when democracy is under attack in Ukraine.

9. The decision-makers at the Canadian Human Rights Museum — for signalling out two groups for preferential treatment thus undermining the experiences of others suffering human rights abuses.

10. Canada's former Ambassador to Ukraine, and later Russia, Christopher Westdal—for undermining Prime Minister Harper's defence of human rights in Ukraine and thus one of the central pillars of Canada's foreign policy.

**And**

A special citation for President Vladimir Putin — for turning Russia into a bad neighbour lately sniping that Russia did not need Ukrainians to win WWII. If he keeps up the antagonism he may find himself on the BEST list next year as Ukrainians wake up en masse to the nastiness behind the "big brother" façade particularly those with family members in the Red Army who fought from Berlin to Stalingrad: that's most of the population!

**PETER GOLDRING**
**Member of Parliament**
**Edmonton East**

**DECLINING HOMELESS NUMBERS ARE ENCOURAGING**

For the first time in more than 10 years the number of homeless in Edmonton has declined, due to a large part to the efforts of our federal Conservative government partnering with the province, city of Edmonton and particularly the private sector on affordable rental housing.

In 2008 Edmonton's homeless population count was 3,079 people. This year's count found that number had declined to 2,421 – a drop of 658 people, over 20%.

As a member of the Edmonton Committee to End Homelessness I disagreed completely with the $1 billion social industry cost number for 3,000 homes quoted in the committee's 2009 report. However I was very much in agreement with the need to help those in need with more appropriate assistance.

The reduction in the number of homeless can be directly attributed to the partnership of governments of all levels with the economy of the private sector, something I have been encouraging in books, articles and speeches since first being elected in1997. Boardwalk Rental Communities, for example, a private sector company, is committed to working with governments and non-governmental organizations to provide affordable rental housing for the homeless and chronically homeless.

By engaging the private sector and similarly funded non-profit efforts, more homes can be provided and the number of homeless in Edmonton will hopefully continue to decline. Developer ProCura's Mayfair Village project, now under construction, includes 237 units of private sector rental housing, affordable for those on minimum wage or modest pensions. I hope to see the day soon when the homeless numbers will have dropped to the point where we are actually closing homeless shelters in Edmonton East.

While the 2010 homeless count numbers show great improvement, there is still much more to be done. 2,400 homeless people in Edmonton is still far too many. What do you think?

**Please join us for our Christmas Open House**
**9111-118 Ave. Friday, Dec. 17th 3-7pm**

**(780) 495-3261 www.petergoldring.ca**

# В "Кицин Дім" завітав Святий Миколай

**Оля Миц**

18 грудня 2010 року дитячий драматичний гурток «Джерело» при Організації Українок Канади ім. Ольги Басараб м. Едмонтону знову запросив всіх діточок потрапити в чарівний світ казки та зустрітися із Святим Миколаєм. Подарунків від Святого з особливим хвилюванням і нетерпінням чекала вся малеча в залі Українського Національного Об'єднання.

Цьогорічна казка "Кицин Дім" у віршованій формі та у драматичному виконанні юних акторів "Джерела" легко сприймалася маленькими глядачами й була до вподоби дорослим. Діти були просто зачаровані прекрасним дійством, що розгорнулося перед їхніми очима. Ця казка була про те, як важливо мати добрих друзів і ніколи не відмовляти у допомозі тому, хто її потребує, адже справжні друзі пізнаються в біді.

Мистецький керівник гуртка Алла Семенко та музичний керівник Дмитро Руснак зуміли майстерно створити казкову атмосферу. Цікаві декорації, яскраві костюми, весела музика в поєднанні з акторською грою подарували кожному присутньому незабутнє веселе свято, де доброта, дружба, взаємодопомога перемогла всі негаразди та проблеми.

День Святого Миколая – найулюбленіше свято всіх українських діточок. Спершу на усіх, хто з нетерпінням очікував приїзду Миколая, чекала несподіванка – замість сподіваного святого прийшли лісові нечисті: Кікімора, Поганка та Баба Яга, які почали лякати дітей і запевняти їх, що Миколая немає. Під керівництвом та з допомогою Сніжинки й Лісових мешканців, талановитих членів-акторів Молодіжного Українського Національного Об'єднання, дітки самі активно долучилися до святкування, почали бавилися в різноманітні ігри, конкурси та веселилися від душі. А тоді, як і в кожній добрій казці, доброта та щирість дитячих сердець перемогли і в "Кицин Дім" завітав Святий Миколай та щедро обдарував українську дітвору подарунками.

ФОТО — РОМАН ПЕТРІВ

*Члени "Джерела" із Святим Миколаєм.*

## ОБСЄ: законопроект «Про мови» не відповідає європейським стандартам

(Радіо Свобода)–Організація з безпеки і співпраці в Європі рекомендує українській владі утриматися від розгляду законопроекту про мови в його нинішньому вигляді та висловлює сподівання, що її оцінку та рекомендації врахує Верховна Рада. Про це ідеться у листі верховного комісара ОБСЄ у справах національних меншин Кнута Воллебека.

У листі верховного комісара ОБСЄ у справах національних меншин Кнута Воллебека, викладеному в оригіналі на 16 друкованих аркушах, зазначається: «Попри те, що я відзначаю кілька позитивних аспектів, законопроект про мови містить також низку суттєвих недоліків. Загалом проект Закону не передбачає врегулювання мовного питання в Україні таким чином, щоб це відповідало правам національних меншин згідно з міжнародними стандартами, не передбачає підтримку балансу між інтересами різних суспільних груп та не сприяє інтеграції і стабільності українського суспільства».

На думку Кнута Воллебека, проект закону про мови «може радше збільшити, а не зменшити напруженість між носіями різних мов та поглибити існуючий поділ у суспільстві, що у свою чергу робить законопроект контрпродуктивним з точки зору стабілізації українського суспільства». Законопроект ексклюзивно зосереджується на просуванні російської мови. Водночас він не надає гарантій тим, хто розмовляє державною мовою.

З огляду на це верховний комісар ОБСЄ рекомендує владі України «утриматися від розгляду проекту Закону про мови в Україні у його теперішній формі та натомість зосередитися на здійсненні всеохоплюючої реформи застарілого українського законодавства у сфері національних меншин та мовних питань.

«Як зазначалося в ході наших попередніх зустрічей та листування, на моє переконання, проведення широких та прозорих консультацій за участю представників національних меншин, різних лінгвістичних груп та громадянського суспільства загалом може сприяти досягненню суспільного компромісу та забезпечити захист і повагу як інтересів держави, так і спільнот», – вважає Кнут Воллебек.

Він також висловив сподівання, що його оцінка законопроекту «буде взята до уваги у Верховній Раді України» Він закликає ознайомити з нею усіх народних депутатів України.

«Антиукраїнському кодлу в Україні завдано удару з боку одного з найвищих європейських інститутів» – Яворівський

Голова Верховної Ради Володимир Литвин 14 січняі у сесійній залі підтвердив факт отримання ним листа від верховного комісара ОБСЄ у справах національних меншин Кнута Воллебека щодо законопроекту «Про мови». Затримку з оприлюдненням змісту листа Володимир Литвин пояснив необхідністю «зробити точний переклад».

Натомість народний депутат фракції «БЮТ-«Батьківщина» Володимир Яворівський повідомив 14 січня, що листа «нам вдалося роздобути через посольства».

За словами Яворівського, Організація з безпеки і співпраці в Європі рекомендує українській владі утриматися від розгляду законопроекту про мови в його нинішньому вигляді та висловлює сподівання, що її оцінку та рекомендації врахує Верховна Рада.

Яворівський стверджує, що у своєму висновку ОБСЄ звертає увагу на те, що законопроект про мови майже виключно зосереджений на захисті та просуванні російської мови та не передбачає належного захисту мов менш численних національних меншин. Крім того, цей законопроект може мати потенційний негативний вплив на позицію та використання державної мови.

«Таким чином шовіністичному, антиукраїнському кодлу в Україні завдано удару з боку одного з найвищих європейських інститутів», – заявив Яворівський.

# Зустріч дивізійників в Едмонтоні з о. капеляном Стусом

Отець Степан Сус, головний капелян Академії сухопутних військ в Україні [від УГКЦ], перебуваючи у відрядженні в Едмонтоні висловив бажання зустрітися з членами місцевої станиці Товариства колишніх вояків 1 дивізії Української Національної Армії – дивізійників.

5 січня управа станиці приготовила зустріч із о. капеляном в Домі української молоді ім. Романа Шухевича – Тараса Чупринки. Для членів станиці це була велика і приємна подія, тому що до цієї пори не було нагоди стрічатися з капеляном сухопутних військ в Україні.

Голова станиці побратим Петро Дацків привітав о. капеляна Степана Суса в імені побратимів станиці.

Під час гостини о. капеляна С. Сус розповів про початки капелянства в українській армії. Такі початки є завжди трудними, але при Божій помочі, наполегливій праці оо. капелянів і підтримці численних доброчинців перебороли всі труднощі. Заразом вдалося одержати храм св. Архистратига Михаїла для Академії сухопутних військ, відновити його і 2010 р. відсвяткували 10-ту річницю його освячення. Про свою працю як капелян о. С. Сус говорив:

«Мені приємно також сказати, що цього року багато більше парохій Львівської Архиепархії підтримало діяльність військових капелянів, провівши збірку на військове капелянство. Це означає, що все більше парохів та парохіян усвідомлюють наскільки є важливим душпастирство серед військових!

«Ми віримо у те, що спільними зусиллями ми зробимо більше кроків у розвитку душпастирства серед військових, і тим самим допоможемо не одному солдатові віднайти свій шлях до Бога.»

Підчас розмови присутні ставивили питання, на які о. капелян давав вичерпні відповіді, заразом висловився, що йому дуже приємно стрінутися з бувшими вояками 1 Української Дивізії, довідатися про їхнє організоване життя на еміграції та їхню настанову вести поміч Україні. Протягом короткого часу між присутніми створилась дружня атмосфера, яка на довгий час залишить гарний спомин з нашої зустрічі.

На пам'ятку зустрічі зробили спільну знимку і попрощали дорогого гостя, бажаючи йому багато успіхів і Божого благословення у його шляхетній праці в Господньому винограднику. На продовження праці військового капелянства в Україні станиця подарувала на ту ціль 500 дол. (П. Д.)

*Зліва на право: Володимир Недошитко, Павло Ґулька, Микола Зубрицький, Ілля Вархола, о. Степан Сус, Петро Дацків, Богдан Небожук.*

PHOTO — NINA KARPOFF

*Cheremosh and the ESO perform Shchedryk.*

# ESO celebrate Malanka with "Tales from Ukraine"

(UkrNews)—The Edmonton Symphony Orchestra hosted an evening to celebrate Ukrainian New Year with "Tales from Ukraine" a program of orchestral, and vocal music and dance.

In this they were joined by guest performers the Cheremosh Ukrainian Dance Company, the Ukrainian Male Chorus of Edmonton and Alberta's Minister of Health and Wellness (as well as the former music director for both Cheremosh and Shumka), Gene Zwozdesky.

Cheremosh performed three numbers, the climactic closing "Edmonton Hopak", which was quite a feat considering the limitations of the stage space, the whimsical "Once Upon a Time in Old Kyiv", plus the premiere of their rendition of Shchedryk (Carol of the Bells). That number closed the first half of the evening with a lyrical and flowing interpretation of the Leontovych classic featuring Malanka mascots.

The men's choir, which opened with a trilingual "O Canada" and the Ukrainian national anthem, gave stirring renditions of the traditional "Zhuravel", Willi Zwozdesky's "Malanka Suite" and two numbers by Dmitry Tiomkin – "High Noon" and the theme from "Rawhide", the latter complete with cowboy hats. Tiomkin, best known for his Hollywood movies scores and television themes from the 1930's to the 1960's, was born to Jewish parents in Keremechuk, near Poltava.

Another Ukrainian-born composer Sergei Prokofiev (born in Krasne, Donetsk Region) was also featured that evening when the ESO performed his classic "Peter and the Wolf", designed to introduce children to orchestral instruments, and expertly narrated by Gene Zwozdesky.

The Male Chorus' "Zhuravel" was part of the ESO's performance of Peter Tchaikovsky's "Symphony No. 2 in C Minor 'Ukrainian': 4th Movement. Tchaikovsky's, grandfather, Petro Chaika, came from the Poltava region.

ESO's numbers also included a medley of Ukrainian Christmas carols and they closed with a stirring "Boh Predvichny" (God Eternal).

A pre-concert performance featured the St. Martin Children's Strings Program a part of the ESO's Musicians in the Making Program. Concertgoers could also visit the Ukrainian Cultural Heritage Village booth in the main lobby, to learn more about the provincial historic site showcasing Ukrainian settlement in East Central Alberta.

# Freedom House: Ukraine no longer "Free"

(UkrNews)—Ukraine has been downgraded from "Free" to "Partly Free" by Freedom House in its annual report on political rights and civil liberties around the world, issued Jan. 13.

"Viktor Yanukovych, whose fraudulent electoral victory in 2004 had been overturned by the Orange Revolution, won the presidency on his second attempt in early 2010. He then oversaw a deterioration in press freedom, state efforts to curb student activism, intimidation of NGOs, local elections that were almost universally derided as neither free nor fair, and indications of increased executive influence over the judiciary. Ukraine had previously been the only country in the non-Baltic former Soviet Union to earn a Free designation, and its decline represents a major setback for democracy in the region," reads the report entitled "Freedom in the World 2011: The Authoritarian Challenge to Democracy".

Global freedom suffered its fifth consecutive year of decline in 2010, according to Freedom in the World 2011, Freedom House's annual assessment of political rights and civil liberties around the world. This represents the longest continuous period of decline in the nearly 40-year history of the survey. The year featured drops in the number of Free countries and the number of electoral democracies, as well as an overall deterioration for freedom in the Middle East and North Africa region.

A total of 25 countries showed significant declines in 2010, more than double the 11 countries exhibiting noteworthy gains. The number of countries designated as Free fell from 89 to 87, and the number of electoral democracies dropped to 115, far below the 2005 figure of 123. In addition, authoritarian regimes like those in China, Egypt, Iran, Russia, and Venezuela continued to step up repressive measures with little significant resistance from the democratic world.

Chateau Louis Hotel
Valentine's Day Menu
Monday, February 14, 2011
Shrimp & roasted fennel wrapped in phyllo pastry, white wine sauce
or
Breast of Chicken with grilled shiitake mushrooms tossed in basil pesto on angel hair pasta
Spinach, Artichoke & Tomato Salad Pistachio cream dressing
or
Lobster Bisque baked in puff pastry
Fillet of Arctic Char with grilled scallops Fresh herb sabayon
or
Tournedos of Canada Gold Angus Beef Tenderloin Sauce Madeira
or
Medallions of Provimi Veal Macedoine of spring vegetables in cream
Trio of Chocolate Pâté, Raspberry coulis
or
Anjou Pear poached in saffron served on honey cream
11727 Kingsway, Edmonton
780 453.6508
$35.95 per person

Dnipro Ukrainian Choir of Edmonton
Maria Dytyniak, conductor
THREE CENTURIES
OF UKRAINIAN CLASSICAL MUSIC
Sunday 20 February 2011 at 3:00 p.m.
Knox Presbyterian Church, 120 Lisgar St., Ottawa
Tickets $20, $15 students/seniors, children under 12 free
Available at Buduchnist Credit Union and at the door
Співає едмонтонський хор "Дніпро"
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# Наскільке є українське бароко?

**Дагмара Турчин-Дувірак,**
*Пресовий референт НТШ*

Професор Радослав Жук є особою надзвичайно шанованою як в Канаді так і далеко поза її межами. Видатний архітект нашого часу, він уславився своїми чудовими проєктами, особливо українськими церквами, що милують око його сучасників в Торонто і Вініпегу, Калґарі і Рочестері, Тандер Бей (Онтаріо), Тиндал (Манітоба), Кергонксон (штат Нью Йорк), а від недавна і у Львові в Україні. За вражаючі будівлі, в яких органічно поєднані риси традиційної дерев'яної архітектури українських Карпат з досягненнями модерної архітектурної думки, проф. Жук був неодноразово відзначений престижними нагородами, серед них – найвищою в Канаді медаллю Генерала-Губернатора за храм св.Стефана в Калґарі.

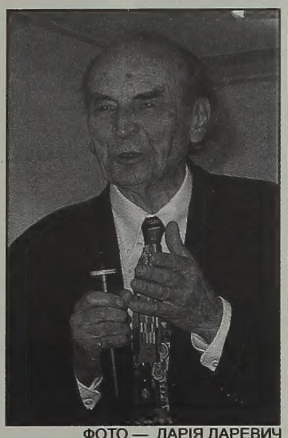

ФОТО — ДАРІЯ ДАРЕВИЧ
*Проф.Радослав Жук*

Ростислав Жук – не лише блискучий архітект-практик, він також і глибокий знавець історії та теорії архітектури, що довгі роки навчав студентів у Торонтонському університеті та університеті Мак Ґілл в Монреалі. Тому цілком зрозуміло, що його доповідь про українську церковну архітектуру доби Івана Мазепи в західно-європейському контексті, яка відбулася на запрошення НТШ 19 листопада у Торонтонському КУМФі на Блюрі, зібрала велику громаду зацікавлених слухачів.

Як відомо, гетьман Іван Мазепа був великим меценатом архітектури та мистецтва. Він ініціював та фінансував спорудження багатьох чудових будівель в Україні, особливо величних церковних храмів, а також відбудову зруйнованих на той час визначних пам'яток княжої доби, таких як собор св.Софії та Михайлівський собор у Києві, чи Трійцький собор у Чернігові. Ці будівлі багатьма істориками вважаються шедеврами української архітектури, більше того, взірцями суто українського, національного варіянту барокового стилю. У своїй доповіді проф. Р.Жук зробив спробу прослідкувати джерела української архітектури на основі аналізу архітектурних плянів різноманітних храмових будівель різних епох та країн Европи.

Як зазначив проф. Жук, у храмовій архітектурі різних епох віддзеркалилися різні концепції пошуків людини дороги до бога. Перші церкви брали за взірець римські будинки: круглий, на зразок Пантеону, з головною центральною частиною; і базиликанський, подовгастий, з визначеним відчуттям напрямку до абсиди. На основі різноманітних поєднань обох планів було збудовано багато церков, зокрема, і у Візантії, звідки один з варіянтів імпортовано в Україну княжих часів (типовий приклад – собор св.Софії у Києві). Епоха Ренесансу приносить нову концепцію пізнання бога – через досконаліть геометричних форм. Такими досконалими формами вважалися коло, квадрат, гексаґон, та октаґон, тому розповсюдженим є план храму у формі рівнораменного – грецького – хреста, з домінуючою центральною частиною. Епоха Бароко приносить нові ідеї. Поступ науки, відкриття у ділянках астрономії, геометрії та тригонометрії давали підстави вірити, що бога можна відчути на землі. Архітектурні форми стали динамічними, а одним з улюблених планів організації внутрішнього простору храму став подовгастий латинський хрест.

На думку проф. Жука, досягнення західноєвропейської архітектури були добре відомі українським будівничим за часів І. Мазепи. Багато церков було збудовано за планом латинського хреста, як, наприклад, Братська церква та церква св.Миколая на Подолі, та Трійцький собор в Чернігові. План рівнораменного хреста зустрічається рідше, однак і його можна знайти. Зокрема, такий план було покладено в основу церкви Спаса на Берестові, що була зведена на частині фундаменту давнього візантійського храму, та церкви св. Георгія Видубицького монастиря.

То що ж можна вважати властиво українським у церквах мазепинського бароко? Оригінальність – в індивідуальній інтерпретації запозичених елементів, їх групуванні, їх неповторному ритмі. Наприклад, прототип переднього фасаду багатьох українських церков з трьома вежами можемо знайти у Зальцбургу, однак, якщо австрійська церква має дві бокові вежі вищі від центральної, то Трійцький собор в Чернігові – навпаки, бокові вежі нижчі від центральної, що надає йому неповторного вигляду. Унікальним для українського бароко є і багата оздоба стін, що викликає в уяві вигадливі українські вишивки.

Доповідь проф. Жука викликала багато питань та жваву дискусію. Дослідження видатного архітектора довело ще раз органічну врослість української культури в загальноевропейський контекст.

ФОТО — ФИЛИП РОСЛИН
*Учасники конференції (зліва направо): голова НТШ Дарія Даревич, Володимир Цимбал, Іроїда Винницька, Галина Костюк, Ростислав Білоус, Юрій Мончак, Марина Кравець, Віктор Остапчук, Михайло Траф'як.*

# Члени НТШ Канади в науці

## Відбулася конференція НТШ в Торонто

**Дагмара Турчин-Дувірак,**
*Пресовий референт НТШ*

11 грудня 2010 року в Ґалерії КУМФу в Торонто відбулася конференція НТШ під назвою "Члени НТШ Канади в науці". Стислий формат конференції (10 хвилин для доповіді та 5 хвилин для запитань після кожної доповіді) дав змогу охопити широке коло проблем та досить велике число учасників. Відкрив сесію голова організаційного комітету кандидат наук Михайло Траф'як, який привітав всіх присутніх та побажав учасникам успішної праці. На першій сесії, в якій виступило троє науковців, головував магістр Мирон Пижик. Відомий мікробіолог д-р Юрій Мончак розповів про найновіші експериментальні методи лікування левкемії, які провадяться в Університеті Мак-Ґілл у Монреалі, де д-р Мончак керує відділом молекулярної патології. Як відомо, у лікуванні цієї смертельної недуги досі переважали два способи – через фільтрування власної крові пацієнта або переливання донорської спорідненої крові, яку виділяють з кісткового мозку. Обидва методи залучають надзвичайно важкі процедури та є дуже болючими як для пацієнта так і для донора. Найновіший шлях, що випробовується зараз на Університеті МакҐілл – це переливання пуповинної крові, яка збирається при народженні дитини. Спосіб, порівняно безболісний та легкий, дає багато надій для боротьби з левкемією.

Кібернетик д-р Володимир Цимбал, що довгі роки працював у Київському університеті, ознайомив слухачів з розробленою ним оптимальною моделлю управління державою. На його думку, методи, застосовувані в кібернетиці, цілком придатні для моделювання способів управління державою. Як показує наука, централізоване керування державою не може принести успішних результатів. Загальна теорія систем переконливо доводить, що найкраще спрацьовує саморегулююча ринкова економіка та демократичний шлях управління, де контроль за державою зосереджено в руках більшості людей.

Надзвичайно цікавою виявилась і доповідь Ростислава Білоуса. Мовознавець, що працює зараз на докторатом у Торонтонському університеті, присвятив своє дослідження аналізові відмінкових форм іменників у функції прямого додатку. На основі порівняння української мови з іншими слов'янськими мовами дослідник з'ясував, що в українській мові найбільше відмінкових альтернувань – аж 12, тоді як в російській лише 8, та деякі з них вже зникають, а в чеській – ще менше, лише 6. Таким чином, зробив висновок Р.Білоус, українська мова продовжує розвиватися в бік ускладнення її відмінкової системи, а це сприяє милозвучності мови та її граматичній гнучкості.

Друга сесія, головуючою якої була магістр Іроїда Винницька, розпочалася повідомленням літературознавця, кандидата наук Галини Костюк про олександрійські вірші Миколи Зерова. Дванадцятирядковий олександрійський вірш, що склався у фрранцузській поезії у 12-му столітті, і був відроджений у 16-му ст. у творчості поетів так зв."Плеяди", належить до найскладніших, найбільш дисциплінованих класичних поетичних форм. Як довела Г.Костюк, у творчості Миколи Зерова олександрійський вірш не лише втілює характерні для цього жанру риси, як то вічні теми, урочистість та піднесеність тону, але набуває невимушеності, природності вислову та актуальності і демократичності змісту. На думку дослідниці, олександрійські вірші Зерова належать до вершин світової поетичної майстерності.

Наступні дві доповіді були присвячені історії козаччини . Сходознавець з Торонтонського університету, доктор наук Віктор Остапчук розповів про надзвичайно цікаві матеріали, які він знайшов в архівах Істамбулу. Як відомо, Османська імперія у 16-17 ст. була найбільшою імперією того часу, що славилася своєю напрочуд розвиненою бюрократичною системою та докладною документацією. Серед документів є багато, що стосуються боротьби турків з козаками, як, наприклад, звіти керівників османського флоту на Чорному морі, та ватажків Очаківського гарнізону. З них, розповів д-р Остапчук, безпосередньо дізнаємося про надзвичайну відвагу та військову вмілість козаків, їх здатність воювати малими силами та навіть у зимових умовах, що дивувало їх значно численніших турецьких противників. Своєрідним доповненням до доповіді д-ра Остапчука стало повідомлення мгр.Марини Кравець, що розповіла про судові реєстри Кримського ханату як джерело до історії України.

Завершив конференцію виступ кандидата історичних наук Михайла Траф'яка на тему "Українці і росіяни: особливості менталітету та історичної долі". Підсумувавши дослідження відомих українських вчених 20-го століття як і висліди останніх років, М.Траф'як виділив такі риси української ментальності – індивідуалізм та прагнення до свободи, емоційність, чутливість та ліризм, неспокій і рухливість, здатність до психічної еволюції. На відміну від українців, росіянам притаманні колективізм, анархізм, аскетизм та схильність до крайнощів. Отже, робить висновок М.Траф'як, українцям є значно ближчі демократичні моделі Центральної та Західної Европи, а не державницька модель Путінської Росії.

Конференція НТШ виявила широкий спектр наукових зацікавлень членів товариства та ознайомила зацікавлених слухачів з останніми результатами їх досліджень. На закінчення, всі присутні погодилися, що подібні наукові форуми варто продовжувати в майбутньому.

# Bezan honoured by UPBCW

(Office of James Bezan)—Jan. 13, during the Malanka Celebration (Ukrainian New Year's Eve) at CanadInns in Winnipeg, James Bezan, Member of Parliament for Selkirk-Interlake, received a couple of accolades for his work in the Ukrainian community.

Bezan received an honourary life membership from the Ukrainian Professional and Business Club of Winnipeg (UPBCW). Bezan is a regular member of UPBCW and was previously recognized with the club's *Distinguished Service Award* for his work to establish the Ukrainian Holodomor (the great man-made famine of 1932-33) Memorial Day and declaring the Holodomor a genocide orchestrated by Joseph Stalin and the former Soviet Union.

Also speaking at Malanka was Dr. Ihor Ostash, Ambassador of Ukraine, who presented MP Bezan with the medal for the Order of Prince Yaroslav the Wise. In November 2008, Ukraine President Victor Yushchenko announced that Bezan would receive this award which is Ukraine's highest civilian award. The order is awarded on the basis of the decree of the President of Ukraine as his recognition of people who have made a historic contribution on behalf of Ukraine.

"I am honoured and humbled to be recognized in such a way by the Government of Ukraine and by the Ukrainian Professional and Business Club of Winnipeg. I look forward to working on forging even stronger ties between Canada and Ukraine," said Bezan. "I'm excited about the work we've begun with our youth and developing a stronger trading relationship between our two great nations."

At Malanka, Bezan thanked everyone involved with the passing of his Holodomor bill, calling it an accumulation of the assistance of many people. He also congratulated Leonard Derkach, MLA for his honorary life membership award by UPBCW; and Dr. Taras Babick and Lesia Szwaluk, who were also recognized by the Ukrainian government.

Bezan, who is of Ukrainian heritage, has had several achievements in the Ukrainian-Canadian community:

• Sponsoring and passing Bill C-459, "An Act to establish a Ukrainian Famine and Genocide (Holodomor) Memorial Day and to recognize the Ukrainian Famine of 1932-33 as an act of genocide", which received Royal Assent in 2008.

• On April 22, 2009 Bezan tabled a motion in the House of Commons calling on the government to enforce the *Immigration and Refugee Protection Act.* M-356 asks the government to take necessary steps to refuse entry to Canada to people who have engaged in, or been a member of a group such as the KGB, NKVD, Gestapo, Al Qaeda, or the Taliban, that has engaged in acts of espionage, subversion, terrorism, genocide, or crimes against humanity. It also calls on the government to denaturalize and deport those who have obtained Canadian citizenship under false pretences and to enforce removal orders against all persons who are inadmissible to Canada.

• Bezan was instrumental in hosting and organizing the celebration of the 17th anniversary of Ukraine's national referendum on its independence. During the ceremony held in the Parliament of Canada, a rare reproduction of one of Ukraine's sacred national treasures — the 16th century Peresopnytsia Gospel — was officially presented to the Library of Parliament in Ottawa.

Bezan was awarded *the Holy Medal of the Synod* of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church in recognition of his historic contribution to the recognition of the Soviet-imposed Holodomor and also for his efforts to facilitate the presentation of the replicated Peresopnytsia Gospel to the Library of Parliament.

Bezan had also been honoured by the Ukrainian Canadian Congress, Canadian Friends of Ukraine, the League of Ukrainian Canadians and the League of Ukrainian Canadian Women.

*Sylvia Todaschuk and Taras Sokolyk of UPBCW and James Bezan, MP*

## Kyiv protesters demand end to 'political repression'

(RFE/RL) —Some 150 protesters picketed the presidential administration building in Kyiv, Jan. 18, demanding an end to alleged acts of "political repression," RFE/RL's Ukrainian Service reports.

Oleksandr Danylyuk, coordinator of anti-tax-reform protests held in Ukraine in November-December, addressed fellow protesters after briefly falling ill during the demonstration.

Danylyuk told them that if the Kyiv city authorities charged the antitax reform movement with "premeditated destruction of city property," then the same charges should be brought against President Viktor Yanukovych's Party of Regions, which set up similar tents during protests held on Independence Square in 2007 that lasted for several days.

Several thousand small- and medium-sized-business owners and opposition activists protested from Nov. 22 to Dec. 3 in Kyiv, with many of them camping on the square. They were opposed to a Tax Code adopted by parliament in mid-November. The protesters' tent camp was forcibly cleared by the police on Dec. 3. Police say that after the tents were removed it was discovered that protesters had hammered iron spikes into the paving stones, causing considerable damage.

*Merry Christmas and Happy New Year!*
*Радісного Різдва та щасливого Нового Року!*

**Dr. Raj Sherman, MLA**
*Edmonton-Meadowlark Constituency*

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| **Mini Ukraine I** 12 Days | May 11 - 22 $3200 | Kyiv, L'viv, Yaremche, Kamianets Podilsky *plus:* Iv. Frankivsk, Bukovel, Kolomyia, Chernivtsi, Zarvanytsia |
| **Podolanka I** 12 Days Hosted by: Dr. Walter Karpinich | May 13 - 24 $3150 | L'viv, **Music Festival,** Krakow and Budapest *plus:* Wieliczka Salt Mines, Auschwitz, Szentandre Artisan Village |
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| **Two Capitals III** 9 days | Jul 27 - Aug 4 $2950 | Kyiv and L'viv |
| **Mini Ukraine III** 12 Days | Jul 27 – Aug 07 $3600 | Kyiv, L'viv, Yaremche, Kamianets Podilsky *plus:* Iv. Frankivsk, Bukovel, Kolomyia, Chernivtsi, Zarvanytsia |
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# Yanukovych fails to greet Greek Catholics on Christmas

(RISU)—President Viktor Yanukovych sent his Christmas greetings only to Orthodox believers. In his congratulation disseminated by his press service, Yanukovych says, "I am happy that these moments we, together with the rest of the Orthodox world, are glorifying God's child and looking with hope and love toward the prospects of the new year," Ukrayinska Pravda reported on Jan. 8.

Meanwhile, Yanukovych failed to congratulate the 5 million Greek Catholics who also celebrate Christmas on the same day as the Orthodox.

There was no official response from the Ukrainian Greek Catholic Church, Radio Svoboda notes.

However, a UGCC priest, Father Mykhailo, believes Yanukovych's greetings can hurt many Ukrainians.

"Our president often forgets about other categories of his subjects, and not merely believers. We can come across such forgetfulness in his declarations and actions. It is very humiliating. As regards the Greek Catholics, we've seen a lot of humiliations," he says.

"Such steps do not promote peace among Ukrainians. The president should be the center of peacemaking. Possibly, he may not be aware of this duty, possibly, this is done deliberately," Father Mykhailo says.

# UGCC accepts no money from state to remain free to criticize

(RISU)—"Our position is not to accept donations from official authorities for it is always fraught with a certain 'gratitude,' so to say. We want to be a free church so that donations will not stop us from saying the truth when it must be said," the head of the Ukrainian Greek Catholic Church, Patriarch Lubomyr, said in his traditional Christmas interview to Channel 5.

The patriarch was asked about the progress of the construction of the Patriarchal Cathedral of the Resurrection of Christ in Kyiv and about his attitude toward the denominations that receive allocations for construction needs directly from the state budget, reported the State Department of Information of UGCC.

"When a certain state institution or authority supports a church initiative, whatever it may be, whether construction or something else, it, undoubtedly, involves a certain obligation. Perhaps to be silent about something, or to overlook something, in other words, it restricts the church's freedom. It is a very dangerous thing. In order to be itself, the church must be free enough to be able to tell its faithful and all the others about things when necessary," said the head of the UGCC.

According to Patriarch Lubomyr, now, when the process of construction of the Patriarchal Cathedral in Kyiv approaches completion, people readily donate for the cathedral. "For instance, recently, we have received financial support from our faithful in distant Australia. Each hryvnia, each dollar, each euro or any other currency helps," noted the head of the UGCC.

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# Filaret charges Moscow with planning to destroy UOC-KP

**Cont. from P. 1**

Makarov and in the villages of Yasnogorodka and Makovyshe of the Makarov district as parishes of the Moscow Patriarchate. The members of these parishes only learned on December 26, 2010 that their parishes were already registered for two months as part of the Moscow Patriarchate. As was suspected, at least three of the signatures on the Makarov protocol were falsified, these people did not know anything about the document and this makes the document invalid. In the village of Yasnogorodka neither the Parish Priest nor the Parish Board knew anything about the "meeting" or that they had been covertly transferred to the Moscow Patriarchate. At the same time in the village of Rizhky the Parish Constitution was altered for registration under the Moscow Patriarchate. Only the timely detection and report by the parishioners of the fraud, imposed by the previous pastor, stopped the registration process, the entire parish unanimously was opposed to the change of jurisdiction and subjugation to the Moscow Patriarchate. Today, the former priest and a group of non-parishioners are threatening parishioners and the newly appointed priest via telephone, for their stance and allegiance to their Church, the Kyiv Patriarchate.

Also, there is the widely known situation with the capital's (Kyiv) cemeteries. In all these cases we see that the authorities quickly, smoothly and efficiently operate in favour of the interests of the Moscow Patriarchate, but when it comes to protecting the interests of the Kyiv Patriarchate, the government officials use words like "study, review, etc". — decisions are delayed in search of excuses and negative answers.

Today, we cannot predict when and where the next conflict may occur. But if Moscow continues to implement their plan — conflicts will arise throughout Ukraine in the future.

The administration and tax levies will continue to put pressure on benefactors that contribute to or favour parishes of the Kyiv Patriarchate.

They will seek unstable, cowardly people and traitors among the clergy of the Kyiv Patriarchate, offer them money and other assistance and will act as the synedrion was searching for traitors among the disciples of Christ in order to take Him secretly. Patriarch Kirill, after the visit to the inauguration of President Viktor Yanukovych said that: "the trend for schism is passing-by, the schismatics will return to the canonical Church". Pro-Moscow forces were able to find in the Kyiv Patriarchate only a few traitors. In preparation for the summer visit of Patriarch Kirill the Moscow Patriarchate needs to gather as much evidence in support of Kirill's words - for this purpose the entire Moscow Church puts political and religious pressure and influence on the people of Ukraine and the Ukrainian authorities.

I am convinced — further implementation of the Moscow plan threatens Ukrainian society with a strong perturbation. Our wish is for peace and harmony for the Ukrainian people. But still after all of our appeals to the government we have not heard anything except indirect assurances about "equal treatment of all churches," which in practice has given full support to the Moscow Patriarchate and has put undue pressure on the Kyiv Patriarchate. Previously, Moscow was instrumental in an attempt to destroy the Kyiv Patriarchate.

The culmination of this was the event on "bloody Tuesday" July 18, 1995 participants in the funeral procession with the body of the deceased Patriarch Volodymyr (Romaniuk) were beaten by police in St. Sofia Square. Through all of these trials our Church has not only passed the test but has grown stronger. Stronger, because all the patriotic forces rallied around our Church. We beseech the current governmental administration to not wait for another "Bloody Tuesday" in order to realize the fallibility of their actions against the Kyiv Patriarchate as done by the previous government administrations. We are not afraid of new persecutions of the Kyiv Patriarchate - the weak and unfaithful might have fallen, but during the hardship, the spirit of faith and the power of true sons and daughters of the Church only grow stronger. But foremost, we do not want to see the destruction of our country by plans imposed from outside of our country. I urge all parishioners to be vigilant – and do not allow without your participation and knowledge any amendments to the constitution of your parishes, which may subjugate your parish to the Moscow Patriarchate.

I urge the international societies and communities to pay attention to the violation of human rights of believers of the Kyiv Patriarchate and exerted pressures on our Church. Your voice must be heard in defence of the truth! I urge journalists to monitor events in the religious life of Ukraine and report them honestly and objectively.

I urge the government and personally the Head of State – it is about time to start a real and fruitful dialogue. Otherwise Ukraine risks return to sectarian power struggle of the early 90's.

I hope that during New Year of 2011 there shall be changes for the better.

I call on the Ukrainian people the blessing of God!

Filaret, Patriarch of Kyiv and all Rus-Ukraine

# Opposition calls on president to stop discriminating against churches

(Interfax-Ukraine)—MPs of two opposition factions, Our Ukraine-People's Self-Defence and BYT-Batkivschyna, as well as 50 independent MPs, have called on Ukrainian President Viktor Yanukovych to stop the government from discriminating against Ukrainian churches, in particular, the Ukrainian Orthodox Church of the Kyiv Patriarchate.

"We, the people's deputies of Ukraine, are deeply concerned that you, as the head of state, and the government headed by you, support in general only one religious organization – the Ukrainian Orthodox Church of the Moscow Patriarchate. At the same time, in spite of the regulations of the constitution and Ukrainian laws, other religious organizations that unite millions of Ukrainians suffer from demonstrative neglect and discrimination from the side of the government," reads the text of the address, released by the press service of the For Ukraine Party.

The authors of the address said that attempts by the Ukrainian government, effectively, to recognize only one church, threaten more and more to destroy "unstable interconfessional understanding, causing religious tension in the country."

The MPs also called on the president to urgently establish a dialog between the state and the church through holding personal meetings with representatives of the All-Ukrainian Council of Churches, primates of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church of the Kyiv Patriarchate, the Ukrainian Greek Catholic Church, the Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox Church, and other religious organizations operating in Ukraine.

# Ex-Head of SBU concerned over persecution of UOC-KP

(RISU)—The head of the political council of the political party Our Ukraine, Valentyn Nalyvaichenko, is concerned with the persecution of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church-Kyivan Patriarchate, the press service of Our Ukraine reported to UNIAN.

"In our opinion, one can see in Ukraine not only the curtailing of the democratic processes but also an encroachment on freedom of conscience guaranteed by the Constitution. Today, the authorities, who are to act according to the constitutional principle of the separation of the church from the state, give a false and imprudent signal to all the believers in Ukraine and show its open support for only one church denomination," said Nalyvaichenko.

"Within the framework of the post-Soviet bureaucratic logic," such actions essentially declare a bureaucratic war against religious harmony in Ukraine. "Such policy will inevitably include religious raids, seizure of church buildings, and violation of spiritual needs of our citizens," he added.

According to Nalyvaichenko, "as they follow the wrong way, the authorities not only abandon the idea of one national church but also become the ideological successor of the Bolshevik persecutions and repressions against the Ukrainian Church in the 20th century."

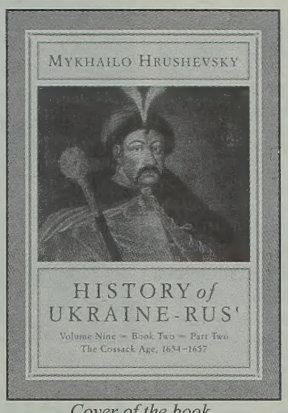
# New volume of Hrushevsky's History of Ukraine-Rus' published

(CIUS)—The ninth volume of Mykhailo Hrushevsky's History of Ukraine-Rus' is by far the longest in the ten-volume series. Written in the late 1920s, after Hrushevsky had returned to Ukraine from exile, the volume is dedicated to a crucial period of Ukrainian history — the rule of Hetman Bohdan Khmelnytsky.

In the English translation of the History prepared by the Peter Jacyk Centre for Ukrainian Historical Research at CIUS and published by CIUS Press, this large volume appears in three separate books. Book 1 of volume 9 was published in 2005; book 2, part 1, appeared in 2008; and in 2010 book 2, part 2 was made available to readers and scholars.

This book was translated by Marta Daria Olynyk, a Montreal-based translator, editor, and broadcaster. It was edited by the director of the Jacyk Centre, Dr. Frank E. Sysyn, and the consulting editor for the book, Dr. Yaroslav Fedoruk, a senior scholar at the Mykhailo Hrushevsky Institute of Ukrainian Archaeography and Source Studies, National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine in Kyiv, with the assistance of CIUS Press senior editor Myroslav Yurkevich. Other scholars who advised on terminological and historical issues include Victor Ostapchuk, Sándor Gebei, Eduard Baidaus, András Riedlmayer, Vasil Varonin, Pavlo Sodomora, Erika Banski, Vera Chentsova, and Bert Hall.

The preparation of this volume for publication was funded by a generous donation from the prominent physician and philanthropist Dr. Maria Fischer-Slysh (Etobicoke, Ontario) in memory of her parents, Dr. Adolf Slyz and Olha Slyz. Dr. Fischer-Slysh was born in Kolomyia in western Ukraine in 1922 and spent her childhood in the historic town of Belz before moving with her family to Lviv in 1933. She attended the Ukrainian Academic Gymnasium in Lviv, but after the Soviet occupation of western Ukraine she fled with her family and finished her secondary education in Kholm. She completed her medical studies in Munich in 1949 and emigrated with her family to the United States in 1950. She practiced as a pediatrician in Kankakee, Illinois. In 1959 she married Dr. Rudolf Fischer, who was born in Straubing, Bavaria, and completed his medical studies at the Humboldt University in Berlin. Dr. Fischer passed away in 1982. Dr. Fischer-Slysh now resides in Toronto. She is a long-time member of the board of directors of the Ukrainian Medical Association of North America in Chicago, head of the Friends of the Academic Gymnasium in the Diaspora, and a board member of the Canadian Society of the Friends of Ukraine. She is also a member of the Shevchenko Scientific Society and the League of Ukrainian Philanthropists. A generous donor to numerous scholarly undertakings in Ukraine and Canada, she has made the largest donation in the history of the Ukrainian Catholic University, an institution that is cooperating with CIUS in the new Petro Jacyk Program for the Study of Modern Society and History. In addition to this volume, Dr. Fischer-Slysh is sponsoring the publication of volume 5 of the History.



*Cover of the book.*

This tome, in which Mykhailo Hrushevsky analyzes the last two years of Hetman Bohdan Khmelnytsky's rule, consists of the final chapters (10–13) of volume 9. Hrushevsky presents the most comprehensive discussion to date of Khmelnytsky's foreign policy in the aftermath of the Treaty of Pereiaslav (1654), a topic closed to research in Soviet Ukraine from the 1930s to the 1980s. He also discusses Khmelnytsky's renewed efforts to annex the western Ukrainian territories and to control the Belarusian lands conquered by the Cossacks. He concludes with an assessment of the hetman and his age that has long been controversial in Ukrainian historiography.

The volume shows how Ukraine's relations with Muscovy were strained by the Muscovites' failure to help fend off devastating Polish and Crimean attacks, which prompted Ukrainian leaders to seek support elsewhere. Tensions were exacerbated by the Ukrainian-Muscovite dispute over Belarusian territory. When Charles X of Sweden attacked the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth in 1655, while Khmelnytsky was seeking to recover the western Ukrainian lands, a Swedish-Ukrainian alliance seemed to be in the making. A military convention was concluded, but Charles, under pressure from his allies among the Polish nobility, would not cede western Ukraine to the Cossacks. After the Vilnius accord between Muscovy and the Commonwealth (November 1656), Khmelnytsky sought to form a Swedish-Transylvanian-Ukrainian league and supported the abortive effort by György Rákóczi II of Transylvania to gain the Polish throne. Hrushevsky's exhaustive discussion of diplomatic affairs greatly advances understanding of the role of Ukraine and the countries of East Central Europe in the political crisis of the mid-seventeenth century.

In a comprehensive introduction to the volume, Yaroslav Fedoruk considers issues of foreign policy, as well as the larger problem of national historiographies and their limitations with regard to the highly complex European situation. Frank Sysyn analyzes Hrushevsky's assessment of Khmelnytsky's rule in chapter 13 as a polemic with the conservative historian Viacheslav Lypynsky (1882–1931).

Volume 9, book 2, part 2 of the History is available in a hardcover edition for $119.95 (plus taxes and shipping; outside Canada, prices are in U.S. dollars). The full set of the History is available at a subscription price of $1,100. Volumes 7 to 10 (in six books), representing the History of the Ukrainian Cossacks, are available at a subscription price of $600. Submit your order today and automatically receive available volumes and the remaining ones as they are published. Orders can be placed via the secure on-line ordering system of CIUS Press at www.ciuspress.com or by contacting CIUS Press, 430 Pembina Hall, University of Alberta, Edmonton, AB, Canada T6G 2H8; tel.: (780) 492-2973; e-mail: cius@ualberta.ca.

# Spain wants to put Demjanjuk on trial

A Spanish judge has indicted John Demjanjuk on charges of being an accessory to genocide and crimes against humanity while serving as a Nazi concentration camp guard, reports The Associated Press.

The 90-year-old former Ohio autoworker is already being tried in Germany on 28,060 counts of being an accessory to murder while serving as a guard at the Nazis' Sobibor death camp.

Ukrainian-born Demjanjuk denies ever serving as a Nazi guard at any camp and maintains that he was a Soviet soldier captured by the Germans and spent most of the war in prison camps himself, and is being mistaken for someone else.

Already, the former Ohio auto-worker was stripped of his U.S. citizenship in 1981 after the U.S. Justice Department alleged he hid his past as the notorious Treblinka guard "Ivan the Terrible." He was extradited to Israel, where he was found guilty and sentenced to death in 1988, only to have the conviction overturned five years later as a case of mistaken identity.

Spanish Judge Ismael Moreno has now accused Demjanjuk of working at the Nazi concentration camp in Flossenbuerg in Bavaria in southern Germany, where Moreno says 155 Spaniards were held, 60 of whom died. Moreno indicted Demjanjuk in an order dated Jan. 7 and made available Jan. 4 by the National Court.

The judge issued a European arrest warrant for Germany to hand over Demjanjuk, presumably after his trial in Germany ends.

The Bavarian justice ministry said it had not yet received any word of the indictment or the European arrest warrant from Spain.

Moreno is acting under Spain's so-called universal justice law, which allows particularly heinous crimes to be tried in Spain even if they are alleged to have been committed abroad.

But Moreno also acted because thousands of Spaniards were among the millions who died in Nazi camps. Moreno has been investigating the issue since July 2008 at the request of several Spaniards who survived their ordeals.

Demjanjuk's son, John Demjanjuk Jr., told the AP in an e-mail that his father had never served in any Nazi camp and suggested that Moreno was grasping at straws.

"He has progressed from acquittal by Israel of killing 850,000 to supposedly being a POW coerced to guard at a place where 27,000 were killed and now some group in Spain alleges he was a guard over 155 forced labourers," he said. "He was a Ukrainian POW who survived the Nazi's murderous onslaught and this is just another flash in the media pan," the son said.

Demjanjuk was one of four alleged ex-Nazi camp guards named in an initial complaint that the National Court took up at the request of a handful of Holocaust survivors from Spain.

When the other three were indicted by Spain in September 2009, he was left out because at that point the United States had already handed him over to Germany for trial.

Moreno can act against Demjanjuk without risk of double-jeopardy because the German trial focuses on his alleged presence as a guard at Sobibor and the Spanish proceedings involve his alleged later presence at Flossenbuerg, according to Equipo Nizkor, the human rights group that filed the initial complaint in Madrid.

There is no known evidence accusing Demjanjuk of a specific crime, and he was indicted in Germany on the argument that anyone who had served in a death camp like Sobibor — whose sole purpose was killing — could be considered an accessory to murder. Flossenbuerg, however, was a concentration camp where many prisoners were used for forced labour, though thousands were killed or died amid deplorable conditions.

"This is a remarkable and extraordinary development that poignantly shows that the victims of the crimes that Demjanjuk is charged with came from all of Europe and truly were crimes against all of humanity," Elan Steinberg, vice-president of the American Gathering of Holocaust Survivors and their Descendants, said in a statement welcoming the Spanish action.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# Klitschko trainer hopes Haye clash can still happen

Wladimir Klitschko's trainer hopes a fight between the bruising Ukrainian and Britain's WBA heavyweight champion David Haye still takes place even though talks for a July fight fell apart, reports Reuters.

"I would like to see it," Klitschko trainer Emanuel Steward told Reuters on Jan. 11. "David is a very talented fighter. I like him. I needle him a lot back and forth because he likes to do the media hype, but I respect him a lot."

The two fighters had agreed to terms for a July 2 fight but Haye then backed out when he refused to allow Klitschko a fight with Britain's Dereck Chisora on April 30, a bout rescheduled from December because of a Klitschko injury.

Steward says Klitschko (55-3, 49 KOs), whose last bout was a 10th-round stoppage of Samuel Peter in September, wanted an interim bout to stay busy ahead of Haye (25-1, 23 KOs).

He also said Klitschko's reluctance to wait until July for his next fight was partly founded on the fact that Haye pulled out two weeks before a previously scheduled fight between the two in 2009 citing a back injury.

Klitschko, the WBO, IBF and IBO heavyweight champion, has no faith in Haye's level of commitment, Steward said.

Haye's camp expressed doubt that Klitschko, who fought twice in 2010 and once in 2009, would be ready to fight Haye so soon after an April fight, but Steward insisted that "Wladimir says he intends to be ready to fight on July 2."

Klitschko must first deal with Chisora, who is unbeaten in 14 fights as a professional, 44 fewer than the Ukrainian. But despite less experience, Steward said a young and confident Chisora could pose problems for Klitschko.

"To me, the confidence, the ambition, the burning desire of a fighter is a lot more dangerous to me than that of an experienced fighter," said Steward.

"I've always felt that Chisora was a tough fight and I'm really not that super excited about it."

# Vitaly to defend WBC crown against Cuban Solis

WBC heavyweight champion Vitaly Klitschko will defend his title against 2004 Olympic champion Odlanier Solis from Cuba in Colonge on March 19, reports Reuters.

The 39-year-old Klitschko, whose younger brother holds three of the other four belts, retained his world heavyweight title by beating American Shannon Briggs on points on Oct. 16, improving his record to 41 wins, two defeats.

"Solis is an experienced, quick and uncomfortable fighter," said Klitschko in a Jan. 31 statement. "I will not underestimate him."

The 30-year-old Cuban, who beat Ray Austin in December to get a shot at the title, is undefeated in 17 professional fights with 12 knockouts.

"Vitaly has been choosing weak opponents for years. But that is finished now. I will beat him, take his belts and leave Cologne as champion," said Solis.

Vladimir Klitschko, who holds the WBO, IBF and IBO belts, is fighting Briton Dereck Chisora on April 30 and said he expected to face WBA champion David Haye on July 2.

# Lifetime ban upheld for Ukrainian referee

(RFE/RL)—Ukrainian referee Oleh Orekhov must serve a life ban from football for alleged involvement with a match-fixing crime syndicate.

The Court of Arbitration for Sport (CAS) dismissed Orekhov's appeal against his expulsion by European football authority UEFA, Jan. 18.

CAS said that the referee had "repeated contacts" with members of a criminal group involved in match-fixing and betting fraud.

The case against Orekhov centered on evidence provided by German police in Bochum, who are leading Europe's biggest-ever investigation into organized match-fixing.

The ruling alleges that Orekhov was offered "approximately $67,000" to manipulate a Europe League match between FC Basel and CSKA Sofia in November 2009. FC Basel was awarded a first-half penalty to take a 2-0 lead and eventually won 3-1.

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*Andriy Pyatov has been named Ukrainian Premier League player of the year*

# Pyatov picked out in Ukraine

**Sports**

(UEFA)—FC Shakhtar Donetsk goalkeeper Andriy Pyatov has been named Ukrainian Premier League player of the year.

Players, coaches and journalists honoured Pyatov, who beat FC Dnipro Dnipropetrovsk's Yevhen Konoplyanka to the spoils by 11 votes. Shakhtar team-mate Darijo Srna finished third.

Pyatov was an integral member of Shakhtar's title-winning side of the 2009/10 campaign, at one point going 767 minutes without conceding a goal between the end of last term and the beginning of this. Two more clean sheets would have been enough for the 26-year-old to surpass an 11-year record held by Olexander Goryainov.

Pyatov has not missed a top-flight game this term, helping Shakhtar to take a 12-point lead over second-placed FC Dynamo Kyiv into the winter break. The Ukrainian international has also been ever-present in Mircea Lucescu's side's UEFA Champions League campaign. Shakhtar won Group H to reach the round of 16, where they will face AS Roma away on 16 February, with the return on March 8.

# Ukraine football bosses rebel against federation head Surkis

A group of Ukrainian football officials called Jan. 17 on UEFA to sack national federation head Hryhory Surkis, reports, DPA.

A letter signed by 38 of the 49 voting members of the Federation of Football of Ukraine (FFU) and sent to UEFA head Michel Platini declared an intention to convoke an extraordinary meeting of FFU and vote on a no-confidence motion on Surkis's leadership.

Surkis is one of Ukraine's leading oligarchs and owner of Dynamo Kyiv. His opponents have accused him of using his influence as FFU boss assist to Dynamo in the league - a charge he has repeatedly denied.

A late-December attempt by disgruntled members to vote a no-confidence motion against him failed because Surkis refused to allow the proposal into FFU debate.

A formal letter by a two-thirds majority or greater of FFU members to European football's organizing body UEFA should, by the FFU constitution, allow members to override an FFU chairman unwilling to enter discussion of a no-confidence motion against him.

Serhy Storozhenko, businessman owner of the Metalist Kharkiv side, in a Friday press conference accused Surkis of mismanaging the country's football.

'The FFU has turned into a club for intrigues and conflicts, and there are constant suspicions of corruption within its walls. And I am not going to say anything at all about the awful performance of our national side (in World Cup 2010 qualification) or the shameful condition of youth football,' Storozhenko said.

An FFU statement on Storozhenko's comments called them 'the opinions of a private citizen.'

Neither the FFU nor Storozhenko gave details on when a special session of the FFU might be called.

Dynamo Kyiv-linked functionaries have controlled Ukrainian football practically without challenge since the early 1970s.

The side's influence however has waned in recent years as rival Shakhtar Donetsk, winner of the 2009 UEFA Cup, has replaced Dynamo as Ukraine's premier club.

Pressure on Ukrainian football functionaries has increased in recent years as part of the former Soviet republic's ramp-up to Euro 2012.

Surkis played a key role in convincing the UEFA leadership that Ukraine was up to hosting its share of the tournament with Poland.

# Double strike for rising Ukraine star

**Margie McDonald,**
*The Australian Jan. 13, 2011*

He started his morning finishing off the first-round match against Bernard Tomic, stranded at 1-1 because of rain on Tuesday. He finished with a clinical 6-4 6-3 destruction of Sam Querrey, the men's No 1 seed at the Sydney International.

Then again, it's been a big 12 months for the son of gymnast Elena from Kyiv. Having crashed out in qualifying for last year's Australian Open, Dolgopolov will walk into Melbourne Park this year in the top 50.

He climbed 83 places on the ATP computer last year from No 131 to No 48 and he was all over Querrey yesterday (Jan. 12) to reach the quarter-finals in Sydney.

"He's got a massive serve and kind of slices the ball around," the world No 18 from Las Vegas said. "Not many guys play like him, so it's kind of tough to play against him just because you don't see that style of game too often."

Dolgopolov actually thought his returns were the better part of his armoury.

"It is important to return with the guys who serve big, because then they start to miss more points and you get more opportunities," he said. "So I was returning well and holding mine, and that gave me the match."

Frenchman Gilles Simon wore down Dolgopolov 6-4, 6-3 in the Jan. 13 quarter-finals.

# Yanukovych bank set to double its assets

(Ukrainian Journal)—A small commercial bank controlled by the family of President Viktor Yanukovych plans to almost double its capital soon by injecting 100 million hryvnias through an upcoming private share placement.

Vseukrayinskiy Bank Rozvytku, or the All-Ukrainian Bank for Development, or VBR, plans to boost its capital to 210 million hryvnias from 110 million hryvnias, according to an announcement posted by the bank on its Website.

VBR is thought to be controlled by Oleksandr Yanukovych, the elder son of the president, who appears to have been expanding dramatically the family's interests in the banking sector.

The development comes days after the appointment of Serhiy Arbuzov, 34, a little-known banker with close connections to the Yanukovych family, as the governor of the National Bank of Ukraine on Dec. 23, 2010.

Arbuzov's mother, Valentyna Arbuzova, is the chairperson of the VBR board and is thought to be the key figure behind the bank's increasingly aggressive expansion strategy.

VBR will issue 100,000 shares each having a face value of 1,000 hryvnias that will be sold to an unidentified investor for cash to boost the capital of the bank.

The "goal" of the share issue is to raise money that will be "channelled for increasing capitalization of the bank," the announcement said. "The shares will be paid for exceptionally by cash."

Oleksandr Yanukovych has last month obtained permission from the Anti-Monopoly Committee to purchase shares he does not already own in VBR.

VBR is the No. 138 bank in Ukraine and is currently managing about 348 million hryvnias in assets, a sharp increase from 80 million hryvnias a year ago, according to media reports.

The rapid increase in assets comes after the election of Yanukovych as the president in February 2010, and after he had consolidated his power by changing the constitution.

"We are the Bank that is worth cooperating with," VBR said in a welcoming message on its Website. "Our strategy is aimed at maximum satisfaction of Client needs."

VBR is apparently not the only bank that is associated with the Yanukovych family in Ukraine.

UkrBiznesBank, the No. 63 bank in Ukraine, holds and manages accounts of all companies that have either invested or are affiliated with acquiring or developing Mezhyhiriya, a huge land plot outside of the city of Kyiv that had been obtained by Yanukovych through a controversial transaction several years ago.

The plot, which is about the same size as the Principality of Liechtenstein, the smallest country in the world, accommodates Yanukovych's residence.

Arbuzov, who is now the governor of the NBU, has been running UkrBiznesBank for most of his professional career. He owns 2.3% of the bank.

Arbuzov reported 150.5 million hryvnias in personal income in 2009 – including 150 million hryvnias from 'dividends, interest and royalty,' according to tax papers submitted to Parliament in December.

# New NBU chief postpones press conference

## Business

(Ukrainian Journal)—Serhiy Arbuzov, the new governor of the National Bank of Ukraine, postponed indefinitely his first press conference on Jan. 19 amid controversy over the mysterious source of his massive income in 2009.

Arbuzov, 34, reported personal income at 150.5 million hryvnias in 2009, including 150 million hryvnias from 'dividends, interest and royalty,' but has never identified the source.

Responding to a separate reporter inquiry, Serhiy Kruhlyk, the head of external relations department at the NBU, in a written statement on Jan. 18 also refused to identify the source.

He cited the article No. 32 of the constitution that prohibits releasing 'confidential' personal and family information on Ukrainian people without their prior consent.

The developments underscore a fundamental lack of transparency at one of the most important positions in the country that supervises the entire financial industry.

Before postponing the press conference on Jan. 19, the NBU's press service has requested reporters to submit questions they plan to ask Arbuzov to a special email address.

The request has angered journalists.

"This is unprecedented case in the history of Ukraine when the authorities demand to clear questions ahead of a regular briefing," Yuriy Lukanov, the head of the Kyiv Independent Union of Journalists, said. "This is also a dangerous precedent. It has nothing to do with the freedom of speech."

Arbuzov is thought to be very close to the family of President Viktor Yanukovych.

Before his appointment as the governor last month, Arbuzov for years has been in charge of a small commercial bank, UkrBiznesBank, which is affiliated with Yanukovych interests.

Arbuzov owns 2.3% stake in UkrBizesBank, but the bank has never paid out any dividends in 2009, according to regulators. But even if it did, the amount paid – 150 million hryvnias – is astonishing for a small bank.

For comparison, Rinat Akhmetov, the wealthiest Ukrainian businessman, reported 7.1 million hryvnias in income from 'dividends, interest and royalty' in 2008 and zero in 2009 as most of his revenue had been reinvested back into his companies.

"So, the mystery of wunderkind Arbuzov was born," Serhiy Leshchenko, an investigative reporter at Ukryainska Pravda, wrote in his blog. "How did he manage to get 150 million hryvnias in dividends at a time when he was the manager of a small bank owned by the son of Yanukovych?"

Arbuzov's mother, Valentyna Arbuzova, is the chairwoman of the board at another small bank owned by the Yanukovych family - Vseukrayinskiy Bank Rozvytku, or VBR.

VBR, which has been aggressively expanding, planned to double its capital - to 210 million hryvnias from 110 million hryvnias – through selling 100,000 shares to an undisclosed investor.

Arbuzov is also one of few people in Ukraine that do not have a Tax ID number - an equivalent of social security number in the U.S. - which makes it impossible for the tax authorities to track his income and spending.

Arbuzov sought – and won – a Donetsk court ruling allowing him to legally skip the Tax ID Number, according to the papers submitted to Parliament.

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# Unforgettable Rizdvo celebration at A.L. Horton School

Merry Christmas or Щасливого Різдва! On Jan 13 at the gym of A.L. Horton's elementary school in Vegreville students of the Ukrainian Bilingual School Program from grades 1 to 6, along with parents and visitors, gathered to celebrate Ukrainian Rizdvo. Over 300 people attended this beautiful event.

"Rizdvo" or Різдво is the Ukrainian name for Christmas. Since most of the people in Ukraine are Orthodox, they use the Julian calendar, which is 13 days behind the Gregorian one. Ukrainian Christmas Eve that is also known as Sviata Vecheria falls on Jan. 6 and follows a variety of unique traditions. One of the most interesting traditions is belief that on Christmas Eve, all of the domestic animals were able to talk and to judge their owners. Another custom is putting 12 dishes on the table, this represents 12 apostles.

The evening at A. L. Horton started with Отче Наш and a delicious lunch prepared by the parents' volunteers from the Ukrainian Bilingual Program. The menu included all meatless dishes: Borsch, perogies, kutia, kolach, pampushky, poppy seed cake and honey cake. One Baba (Grandma) surprised all of the students by making little reindeer cupcakes! There were lots of desserts to choose from and they all were so delicious! After the lunch our school principal Cliff Moroziuk talked a bit about Rizdvo and how happy he is that this tradition is still going. After his kind words, the main part of the evening began. Our grade 1 and 2, taught by Darusia Hyshka, started their performance by walking to the gym dressed up like Marys and Joseph'. It was so interesting to see all the girls wearing a head piece and carrying little baby Jesus dolls. They started by singing "Spy Isuse, Spy" and some other koliady. The next play was done by the grade 5/6 class. This year, grade 5/6 teacher Yanina Vihovska interpreted most of the key traditions in a short interactive play that involved all 25 students from our class. This play was about the Christmas feast at a typical Ukrainian family's house. All the decorations reminded the inside of one of the Baba's houses. There was an icon decorated by a рушник, a table with обрус and 12 dishes on it, some hey under the table cloth and under the table, it even had a little window with images of carollers and angels. The main people in our play were Tato, Mama, five children, animals, carollers and narrators.

*Darusia Hyshka and Grade 1 and 2 students.*

After the play, students from grade 3 and 4 taught by Laryssa Bombak, along with students from grade 1 and 2 joined our class in koliady. We sang Во Вифлиємі, Бог ся Рождає, Нова Радість, Бог Предвічний and our favourite one The Drummer Boy.

We think that A.L. Horton had a very enjoyable Rizdvo. We were so happy that Canadian people cherish Ukrainian traditions in Canada.

*Written by grade 5/6 students: Calina Sokalski, Yegor Drozhcha, Daniel Kokotailo and Barbara Rybchuk.*

Sunday February 6, 2011 7:00 PM

Yakiv Stepovyi | Яків Степовий

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PHOTO — ROMAN PETRIW

*Fr. Greg Faryna of the Ukrainian Catholic Eparchy of Edmonton blesses the water.*

# Feast of Jordan celebrated at Ukrainian Village

(UkrNews)—Over 300 people attended the Feast of Jordan (Epiphany)celebrations at the Ukrainian Cultural Heritage Village, Jan. 19

This included students from five schools in Edmonton – Coral Adventist Academy, Ecole Roxton Park, Holy Spirit, Ecole St. Stanislaus, Ecole Ste. Jeanne d'Arc – and one from Vegreville, A. L. Horton.

Festivities opened with Divine Liturgies at the three churches at this open air museum which recreates Ukrainian pioneer life in Alberta — St. Nicholas Ukrainian Catholic Church, St. Vladimir's Ukrainian Greek Orthodox Church and St. Nicholas Russo-Greek Orthodox Church.

Following the services participants proceeded to the ice cross where a unique water blessing occurred.

Other highlights included visits of heritage buildings, house blessings and the burning of the didukh.